

THE  
HISTORY  
OF  
GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS  
Surnamed the Great, King of Sweden,  
With the Life and Reign of  
his Successor after *Christina*,  
CAROLUS GUSTAVUS,  
Count *Palatin*.

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Translated out of French, By *Ferrand Spence*,  
Servant to their Majesties, King *William*  
and *Queen Mary*.

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*Vivit vivetque semper non Extincta ejus virtus,  
qua semper Posteris erit clara & insignis : Et  
nemo unquam animo aut spe Majora suscipiet,  
qui sibi non illius Memoriam atque Imaginem  
proponendam putet. Cicer. de Scip. de amicis.*

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THE  
TRANSLATOR

To the Reader.

**T**He Authour of the Following  
Histories, Monsieur de Prade,  
is so publickly known for those of  
France and Germany, and so high-  
ly esteemed by all the Learned  
World, that nothing needs or can  
be said more to his Advantage. And  
if the Great Alexander would only  
have his Picture drawn by Apel-  
les, and his Statue only modell'd  
into Brass by Lysippus; It is ho-  
ped, that the Great Gustavus will  
receive no Tarnish nor Diminution  
of

## To the Reader.

of his Honour, if so famous a Person attempts the Character and Representation of him; for the knowledge, Imitation, and wonder of Posterity.

And the Histories themselves do as little need Commendation as the Author: Their own Worth and Excellence, their Chastity and Integrity, their Argument and Subject-matter will praise them best. For, undoubtedly, in all past and present times, there have seldom appeared two such Glorious Examples of Princes upon the same Throne, that are so readily fitted for the Delineation of an Historiographer, and the Ornament of Annals. Their own Merits, Perfections, and Capacities raised them higher than either Chroniclers

— To the Reader.

*n*cler's or themselves could their Imperial Scepter : And the Title of Royalty, though great and August in its self, was the least considerable Qualification in them.

Gustavus Adolphus Reigned by his Virtue and Goodness, his Eloquence and Address, and the Love, Observance and Admiration of his Subjects. He was indebted to Nature as well as Providence, which hath the management as well as direction of Empires : and the Latter bestow'd nothing upon him, but what the former had furnish'd him with a fair Plea unto, in the very moment of his Birth. He extended his Territories and Dominions over Dangers and Difficulties themselves, which gave way to his Irresistable  
Courage

*Courage and incomparable Conduct,*  
*and owned him in a manner for their*  
*Sovereign and Superiour. He made*  
*Moscow tremble: shook the Dia-*  
*dem of Poland and Denmark: and*  
*If his Life had continued longer,*  
*his Head would have been armed*  
*with the Iron Crown of Austria, and*  
*the holy Sacraments of the German*  
*Allegiance had been made to him.*  
*His Death was more worthy of En-*  
*vy than of pitty; and Victory was*  
*so faithfull and devoted to him,*  
*that she followed him to his Grave.*  
*He had brought her into such Fami-*  
*liarity with his Troops, that she staid*  
*with them after his Departure, to*  
*comfort them for the loss of him, and*  
*to revenge their brave General. In-*  
*sonmuch that his Tryumphs conti-*  
*nued*

## To the Reader.

*lived longer than his Life, and he not only dyed in the bed of Honour, and was buried in her Laurels, but he caused some to shoot forth out of his Tomb, wherewith he crowned his Army, whom the regret of his death had almost entirely routed and killed with him.*

*Carolus Gustavus was thought meet to be Crowned by Queen Christina: who after the Resignation of her Realms unto him, justified her Choice by the continual Successes of his Tryumphs. He Subjugated Poland and Denmark: and quitted not those Kingdoms untill his Death, which forceth the Greatest Conquerours of the Earth to submit. Followed by his whole Army, He marched over the untrodden Ice of the Baltique,*



## To the Reader.

Baltique, and acquired no less Glory in undertaking this Design than in bringing it to Execution, and Constraining his Enemies to ensue that Peace, which he had pleased to communicate when he had subdued them.

In Conclusion, besides these Subjects, and in Subordination to them, the Authour hath strewed and intermixed several Curious remarks upon the Characters of those Persons, that bear the Principal share in the greatest and most renowned Actions. And these are managed with so great sincerity, and so little Flattering ascription, that as I may from thence term the Authour the Salust or Paternulus of France, so I trust they will bring no less pleasure then Benefit to the Reader.

T H E





The Life of  
**GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS,**  
King of *Sueden*.

**G**ustavus Adolphus, stit'd the Great, King of *Sueden*, whose Life we have here undertaken to Write, descended from Prince *Charles de Vasa*, the Issue of Saint *Eric*, King of *Sueden*, who was Kill'd in fight in the year 1160. *Charles* had a Son call'd *Nicholas*, who liv'd in 1309. The father of *Christian*, the Father of *John*, who dy'd in 1477. & left for his Successour *Ericus* Duke of *Gripsholm*, Governour of the Isle of *Alund*. On the 8th of *November* 1520. *Eric* had his head cut off in the Town-house of *Stockholme*, by the Tyrannique Order of *Christiern* the 2d. King of *Denmark*, who had made himself Master of that Place; and was the Father of *Gustavus* the first of the name. *Gustavus*, who was born in the year 1490. having been carry'd Prisoner by

B

the

## The Life of

the *Danes* to *Coppenhagen*, found means to make his Escape; and returning into *Sueden*, he freed it from a Forreign Yoke. In the year 1523. He was Elected King in the open field near *Upsal*, upon the stones, where the States Assembled, Crown'd the 12 of *January* 1528. and dy'd the 29th of *December* 1535. after having introduc'd the *Protestant* Religion into his Kingdom. He left three Sons, among other Children, *Eric*, *John*, and *Charles* Duke of *Sudermania*. *Eric* the Second of the name, Marry'd a Maid of mean Parantage, with whom he was in Love; caus'd the Principal of all his Subjects to be beheaded: Nay kill'd with his own hand one of his near Relations, became Odious and Contemptible to his Subjects, who depos'd him, and put him in Prison: Where at his Entrance, under his Windows he saw the Body of his Chancellour empal'd; & dy'd in the year 1578. *John* Duke of *Fridland*, the Third of the name, having been a Prisoner under his Brothers Reign, and having with much ado escap'd his Cruelty, was declared his Successour, and for Eight years he continued the War, already begun against

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gainst the *Danes* and the People of *Lubeck*. He made Peace principally thro' the Interposition of the Emperour *Maximilian* the II. He often overcame the *Muscovites*, whom he drove almost totally out of *Lifeland*: Dy'd the 17th of *November* 1592. and by *Catherine* his Wife, the Daughter of *Sigismund* the first, King of *Poland*, he had two Sons, *Sigismund*, and *John*, who dy'd without Children. *Sigismund* was born on the 20th of *June* 1566. was King of *Sueden* in 1583. Elected King of *Poland* the 17th of *December*, 1587. and dy'd the 30th of *April*. 1632. He Marry'd *Anne*, & afterwards *Constance*, Daughters of *Charles*, Arch-Duke of *Austria*, Duke of *Syria*; and left two Sons *Ladislaus-Sigismund*, and *John Casimir*, Successively Kings of *Poland*: The last renounc'd the Crown on the 8th of *September* 1668. in the Church of *Warsaw*, went into *France*, where *Lewis* the Great gave him the Abby of *Saint Germain des Prez*; and dy'd at *Nevers* on the 17th of *December*, 1672.

*Charles*, Duke of *Sudermania*, Son of *Gustavus* the first, was born on the 4th of *October*, 1556. Govern'd for some time

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the Realm of *Sueden*, as King *Sigismond* his Nephews Lieutenant, who in his very Fathers Life time had been own'd for his Successour: He hinder'd his re-admittance into the Realm, when that he return'd to take Possession of it, fought him with advantage in some Occasions; and constrain'd him to retire. To authorize his revolt, he gave out that *Sigismond* meant to restore the *Catholique* Religion, and put the Government into *Polanders* hands; and besides he Insinuated into all People, that the Crown which his Nephew had Courted, render'd him unworthy of that of *Sueden*. Thus having procur'd *Sigismond* to be depos'd in the *Suedish* States, Compos'd of *Lutherans*, he caus'd himself to be Elected King on the 29th of *March*, 1600. and Crown'd on the 15th of *March*, 1601. and subdu'd some Towns in *Finland*, that refus'd to own him for their Prince. Having besieg'd *Riga* in *Lifeland*, he was there defeated on the 27th of *September*, 1605. by *Clodevice*, General of the *Polanders*; and retreated in such great Disorder, that he had been utterly lost, if *Sigismond* out of his slowness, had not delay'd

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lay'd the Course of his Prosperity. Afterwards *Charles* had for his Enemy *Christiern* the 4th, King of *Denmark*, who declared War against him on the 4th of *April*, 1611. particularly for the Fishery in the *North*, and for the three Crowns in his Arms, which he intended to make him lay aside; and Seiz'd on *Colmar*, on the Isles of *Oesland* and *Borckholm*. *Charles* writ a Letter to the King of *Denmark*; inviting him to decide this Quarrel by a duel, wherein they were to fight stript to their Shirts, and singly with Swords. But he dy'd on the 29th of *October*, 1611. for Grief at the loss of *Colmar*, and at the slighting of his Challenge; and by *Christina*, his Second Wife, the Daughter of *Adolphus*, Duke of *Holsace*, he left two Sons and one Daughter: *Gustavus-Adolphus*, *Charles-Philip*, and *Mary-Elizabeth*. The Eldest Succeeded him: *Charles-Philip* was born on the 23th of *April*, 1601. and dy'd the 25th of *January*, 1624. after having acquired the Esteem of the *Muscovites*, who had giv'n him hopes of their Electing him for their Great Duke. *Mary-Elizabeth* was born on the 10th



of March, 1606. Marry'd John Casimir of Bavaria, Count-Palatine of Kletthourg, the Mother of *Carolus-Gustavus*, since King of Sweden.

*Gustavus Adolphus* was born at Stockholm on the 9th of December 1594. about five a Clock in the Morning; and on the first of December 1611. was declared King after his Fathers Death, being sixteen years old, in the States assembled at *Nicoping*, notwithstanding the Caballs of some of the Grandees of Sweden, certain of whom demanded *Sigismund* their Lawfull Sovereign, and others *Gustavus Adolphus*. He did not cause himself to be Crown'd untill the 17th of October 1617. and in the mean while he Govern'd with an absolute sway. For as he had the Heart of a Magnanimous King, he had also the August Character of one, so visibly imprinted in his face, that it was no less easy for him to procure Obedience than to command. He had a large forehead, a fair and Vermillion Complexion, his features regular, his Beard and hair white, a sparkling Eye but short sighted, Being tall, streight, and well Proportion'd, his Port Majestique, his  
Body



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Body free and vacant, vigorous and strong; and harden'd to Labour by the continual Exercise of War, wherein he had followed his Father from his greenest years, that so he might be timely instructed how to defend with the Sword, the Scepter he was to wield. He was Modest, Vigilant, Magnanimous, Valiant, Liberal, Affable, most Exemplarily Pious, Gay in Conversation, Familiar, of easy Access, an Enemy of Ceremonies, severe to Licentious Soldiers, Indulgent to his Subdu'd People, as favourable to the *Catholiques* as *Protestants*, who as Subjects of one and the same Prince ought to be equally protected; and jealous of the Glory of the Ancient Conquerours: saying that if a man had a heart as Great as theirs, he might equal them in his Performances, tho' Fire-Arms and the Fortification of Places had wrought a Change in the manner of waging War. He had a Solid Judgment, a quick Phancy; and a Memory so vast that it was almost Miraculous. To these advantages which he had receiv'd from Nature, he added the Knowledge of Sciences; and particularly that of the

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*Mathematiques,*

*Mathematiques*, of Fortification, of Policy, of History; of the *Latin, Italian, French*, and *German* Languages, and was equally Eloquent in these four Tongues; and spoke with so much vehemency and heat, that the least effect of his Discourses, was to kindle the Courage of his Soldiers the most pawl'd by Danger. He acquir'd all those to be his Subjects that he had to be his Auditors; and perswaded his very Enemies that Conferr'd with him to become *Suedes*. He did all his Affairs himself, and not content with being General of an Army, he would needs be Captain, Sergeant of *Battalia*, Ingenier, Canonier, Soldier, and of all Trades. In short, he was himself the Ornament of his Crown; and did it no less honour than it did him.

- (a) 1611. As soon as he began to (a) Reign, Fortune that had devoted it self to favour him, deliver'd his State from the fear of Forreigners. The People of *Oesland* & of *Borcholme* (b) drove out the *Danish* Garrisons; and the Army of the *Danes* being ill paid, dwindled away thro' the inconveniences of the Winter, thro' Diseases, and the Desertion of the Soldiers,

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diers. But the King of *Denmark* having assembled four thousand men with the *Germans* which *George Duke of Lunenbourg* had brought to his Succours, fell (c) into the Territories of *Sueden*, (c) 1612. and laid all waste as far as the Gates of *Jencop*. *Gustavus*, who went to meet him, constrain'd (d) him to retreat: (d) Feb. Pass'd into *Schonen*, which he laid De- 1612. solate with Fire and Sword; and Besieg'd *Elsebourg*, in hopes that Possessing that Port and Passage, the King of *Denmark* could not be reliev'd nor return into his Kingdom. But the rigour of the Season not allowing him to make Sieges, he fell into *Norway*; and after having ruin'd the Countrey and taken some Castles, he return'd into *Sueden*. The King of *Denmark* thereupon put his Forces into Garrison; and passing the Streight of the Sound, he withdrew to *Copenhagen*. Some time after he repass'd the Sea with fresh Troups; and being entred into *Wester-Gothy* he took *Elsebourg* and *Golberg*, and laid Siege to *Jencop*, which Town it's Inhabitants burnt, and then lodg'd themselves with the Garrison in the Castle. He had them Summon'd to

to Surrender, and receiv'd only Canonnades for Answer. Besides he was attack'd with Famine & Distempers that kill'd each day two or three hundred of his Soldiers; & had notice that *Gustavus* was hastning to the Relief of the Besieged with an Army, twelve thousand strong. Insomuch that he rais'd the Siege, and having distributed his Troups upon the Frontier of *Schonen*, he pass'd o're again to *Copenhagen*. *Gustavus* ré-conquer'd all that he had lost, and being the strongest both by Sea and Land, he made the *Danes* fear the ruine of their Monarchy. But the King of *England's* Ambassadors mediated an Accommodation between these two Princes; and after several Conferences, they brought them to a Peace, which was

- (1) 1613. concluded on (a) Condition: *That the King of Denmark should restore Colmar: That he should detain Elzbourg 'till such time as that he had receiv'd two Tunns of Gold that were due to him: That Gustavus should not take the Title of King of the Laplanders: That both Kings might bear three Crowns for their Arms; without the King of Denmark's being capacitated to pretend any Right to the Realm of Sweden.*  
Then

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Then *Gustavus* made War upon the *Muscovites*; and render'd himself Master of *Novogard*, of *Stavassus*, of *Porchou*, of *Ladg*, of *Angdou*, and of all the Territories thereon depending. The Great Duke of *Russia*, who at the same time was attack'd by the *Polanders*, found himself too weak against such Potent Enemies; & demanded Succours of the States General of the United Provinces, and of the King of *Great Britain*. This Monarch gave that Great Duke leave to make Leavies in *England*, provided he promis'd not to employ them against *Sueden*; and assured him that he would willingly Interpose to bring him to an Accommodation with that State. And indeed *Sr John Meric* his Ambassador Extraordinary did powerfully exhort *Gustavus Adolphus* to consent to a Peace; and brought it to a (b) Con- (b) 1617. clusion at *Stockholme*, where the Deputies of both Parties assembled. The Treaty that was drawn up of it and Sign'd imported; *That the Suedes should restore to the Muscovites all the Places they had taken from them: That these latter should renounce Lifeland; and that their Prince should quitt the Title of Duke of it,*  
which



which he Usurped; That he should make over to the King of Sueden, Inovogrod, Jamme, Caporit, and Notebourg, to be forever United to his Crown: That the Muscovites should pay him twenty thousand Rubles; That they should not Succour the King of Poland against Sueden; and that thus Gustavus-Adolphus should not Succour the Polanders against the Muscovites.

The 25th  
of Nov.  
1620.

Some time after, the King of Sueden marry'd *Maria-Eleanora*, the Sister of *George-William* Elector of *Brandenbourg*; and caus'd her to be Solemnly Crown'd at *Stockholm*.

Then he turn'd his Arms against *Sigismund* King of *Poland*, who to recover the Kingdom of *Sueden* had made an Alliance with the House of *Austria*; and had *Manifesto's* scatter'd up and down *Sueden* to excite the People to revolt.

(b) 1621.

Thus *Gustavus* having pass'd the Sea, entred *Lifeland* with an Army of four and twenty thousand men, and took *Riga*, after six Weeks Siege, where he often ran a risque of his Life; and seiz'd on the greater part of *Courland*. Inso-much that he made himself Master of all the Sea-Coast, from *Riga*, as far as *Dantzick*. *Sigismund* King of *Poland* would fain



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fain have had his Revenge. But he  
 wanted Money, and as the ways were  
 difficult, he could not send forces into  
*Lifeland*, nor Provisions for their Sub-  
 sistance. Thus whatever effort he made,  
 nothing but ill success attended him in  
 this War; and was forc'd to accept of  
 the Truce, that was concluded for se-  
 veral Months, untill the first of *June*,  
 1624. and prolong'd from that day till  
 the last of *March* in the following year.  
 Being then Expir'd, *Gustavus* refused  
 to continue it; and to hinder the *Po-*  
*landers* from Succouring the House of  
*Austria*, and employ them at home,  
 He went down (c) to *Riga* with an (c) July  
 Army of twenty thousand men, and a 1624  
 Fleet of Seaventy Ships. He beseig'd,  
 and by force took *Hacquenhus*; took  
*Nierdor*, *Felbourg*, *Dunbourg*, and *Erpte*,  
 and in three Months time subdu'd  
 the whole Province of *Figalon*, and  
 made himself Master of *Persaw*, which  
 is the Metropolis of it, where he found  
 fourscore pieces of Canor. In the year  
 following the King of *Sueden* came a-  
 gain to *Pillaw* near *Koningsberg* in Regal  
*Prussia*, with two hundred Ships, and  
 six and twenty thousand men; and  
 seiz'd

seiz'd several Great Cities of the Crown of *Poland*, and of the territory of *Dantzick*. The People of that Town having refus'd the Neutrality that he offer'd them, on Condition that they should pay him the Impost which the King of *Poland* took upon each Ship that enter'd or went out of their Harbour, he caus'd a Bridge to be laid o're the *Vistula* at *Dieschau*, with two Forts at both Ends, three Leagues above *Dantzick*; and set a Ship at the Mouth of that River, to hinder any thing from entring into the Town either by the Sea side, or the Land side. In the mean while he render'd himself Master of *Mariembourg*, and of all the Towns bordering upon *Dieschau*; and brought those under Contribution that are near the Sea, from *Koningsberg* as far as *Dantzick*.

The King of *Poland* wrote to the Be-seiged, that he would send them Succours; and caus'd Leavies to be made in *Germany*, with the Emperour *Ferdinand* the Second's leave. The Knights of *Prussia* made a Bridge upon the *Vistula* at *Grandents*, to incommode the *Suedes* that were below; and fitted out ten small Vessels loaded with Timber, that

that had a Number of Soldiers on board, to surprize the *Suedish* Man of War, that shut up the Mouth of the *Vistula*. Those that Conducted them, had Order to make up to it, as it were to pay the Impost, and the Soldiers to discover themselves immediately, and leap into the Enemies Ship to possess themselves of it. Their design might have been effected, but for the noise of a Harquebusade, which one of their own men casually fir'd: For the *Suedish* Ship having taken the allarum, did with Broad sides constrain them to retire, and hinder'd them from entring into *Dantzick*. The same Knights rais'd some Troups at *Stargard* in *Pomerania*; and caus'd them to march towards *Dantzick*, wherein they were to Fortify the Garrison, which consisted but of sixteen hundred men. But they were afraid of shutting themselves up in that Place; and deserted by a Common consent. All things being thus contrary to the People of *Dantzick*, the King of *Sueden* offer'd to leave them in Peace, if they would be *Neuters* in that War between *Sueden* and *Poland*, if they would atterge themselves to contribute to the Charges

*Charges of his Army, and if they caus'd all the Polish Ships to go out of their Port.* The Beleaguer'd did a long while deliberate before they came to an answer, and at last declar'd they could not talk of an accommodation till such time as that the King had restor'd to them all that he had possess'd of theirs: till he had left the Fort he had caus'd to be made above their Town; and that he had open'd the Passage of *Stetin* towards the Cloister of *Oliva*. Insomuch that the War continued to the end of the Year; and *Gustavus* having been wounded in the Belly with a Musket-shot, at the attacque of a Fort of *Dantzick*, returning into his Kingdom, left the Conduct of his Army to the Young Count *de la Tour*, to oppose the *Polanders* that were drawn together to relieve the Beseiged.

February,  
1617.

The Army of *Poland*, then Encamp'd near the *Suedes's* Fort, under which they had caus'd a Mine to be made, attack'd and enter'd it by force: being the Count *de la Tour*, after having made some Resistance, was content to go thence. While in joy for this advantage,

advantage, the Mine sprung; and in a  
 Twinckling destroy'd four thousand  
*Polanders*, that were either blown-up  
 or burnt, or cover'd with Earth or  
 Stifled. And still the Count defeated the  
 Enemy more than once. First at *Vende*,  
 The second time at *Chrisbou*, and the  
 Third upon the Sea, where he beat (b) (b) 13. of  
May. 1627  
 back four *Polish* ships bound with Am-  
 munition for *Dantzick*, that was reduc'd  
 to so great a Want of Povisions that  
 most of the Inhabitants went over into  
 the *Swedens* Camp. But the Following  
 Night, being advanc'd to surprize the  
*Polanders*, he in his turn was repuls'd;  
 and loss'd his own Life and four thou-  
 sand Men. The *Swedens* had (c) their Re- (c) the  
20th of  
July. 1627  
 venge at the Battle of *Kasammark*; and  
 there kill'd three thousand *Polanders*.  
*Gustavus* being arriv'd in *Prussia* from  
*Sueden*, took (d) two Forts near *Dant-* (d) May,  
1627.  
*zick*, where he found four Canons of  
 Battery, six hundred Falcons, and a  
 World of Bullets, & got fourteen of the  
 Enemies Colours, the most of whom were  
 slain upon the spot. *Arkedo* his Lieute-  
 nant falling helter-skelter into the midst  
 of the *Polanders*, among whom he was  
 hurry'd by the ardency of his Courage,  
 C broke



broke thro' their ranks with his Sword in his hand; and return'd all coverd with their Bloud; an Action of valour which the King immediately rewarded with the Collar of his order. *Gustavus* fighting in the first rank at the second of these forts, receiv'd there a Musquet shot, which deferr'd the Surrendry of it 'till such time as that he was recover'd. During these Transactions the Ambassadors of *Holland* interpos'd for an Accommodation between these two Crowns; and propos'd to make a Peace for thirty years. But while the Deputies on each side conferr'd together about it, the King of *Sueden* attack'd (a) the *Polander's* Camp; and made all those give way that dar'd to dispute the Entrance of it. He pursu'd them already as Victorious, when that the General of the *Polish* Army stopp'd him with fourteen hundred Horfe; and having giv'n his men time to rally, he made them fight with an Invincible Obstinacy, 'till Night, when that the *Suedes* retreated. The Grand Mareschal of *Sueden* was kill'd in this Action; and the King wounded with a Musquet-Bullet that pierc'd his Shoulder. Several Leaders  
and

(a) 23th of  
Sept. 1627



and Captains on both sides were then slain or wounded, and the General of *Poland* was thrice dismounted with Cannon Shots. Six or seven days after *Gustavus* and *Sigismond* (b) fell to Blows again, and to the hazzard of a Battel put the Decision of the Quarrel they had for the Crown of *Sueden*. Their Armies went to it with an extraordinary Valour, & without either of them being able to get the Victory, they weakned themselves equally by the loss of their Blood. The slaughter of their Officers and Soldiers was very great at this time; and *Sigismond* himself was then pursu'd by a *Suedish* Lord as far as *Thorn*. However they almost concluded on the Conditions of the Peace, upon *Gustavus* offering to restore all the Places he had taken, saving *Riga*; and that *Sigismond* was contented. But this latter having conceived new hopes, broke off the Negociation; and went to *Warsaw*, where the Dyet was Assembled. Thus the Deputies separating: *Gustavus* took some Places more; and having provided them all with strong Garrisons, return'd into *Sueden*.

(b) On the  
30th of  
Sept. 1627

The War having been renew'd in the

C 2

Spring

(c) May  
1628.

Spring of the following Year, the *Suedes* Besieg'd (c) the Port of *Dantzick* under the *Polanders* with twelve Ships, and after having made havock of the Country thereabouts, they retir'd.

(d) 5th of  
July. 1628

They (d) pass'd a great *Moerass* with much trouble: Encamp'd in a Forrest near to *Dantzick*. They play'd with their Canon upon the Ships of the Town and of the *Poles* that were in the *Vistula*; and took the Greatest call'd the *Hollands house*. The Garrison of the Castle fired furiously upon them; and forced them to put themselves under Covert in the Forrest. They Posted themselves between the Town and the Castle; and were constrain'd to abandon this place, for that it was impossible for them to make Forts there. The *Vistula* overflowing, they approach'd the Town in Boats; and there augmented the scarcity of Provisions, with which they were themselves press'd. After diverse Negotiations to no purpose, they caus'd eight thousand men to enter into *Pilaw*, and without resistance laid the Country all around Desolate.

At that time *Albertus-Wenceslaus-Ensebius* Count of *Wallestein*, Duke of *Mecklenbourg*,

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*lenbourg*; of *Fridland*, *Segun* and *Glogaw*,  
 Besieged (a) *Straelson* a Hanse-Town, (a) 1628.  
 and Maritime of *Pomerania* by the Em-  
 perour's Order; and hinder'd any thing  
 from entring therein, by the Forts he  
 caus'd to be made on both sides the Fort,  
 In this Distress the Beleaguer'd had  
 recourse to the King of *Sueden*; and put  
 themselves under his Protection. *Gusta-  
 vus* sent them eight thousand men, and  
 a Succours of all the other things for  
 which they had occasion; and caus'd a  
 number of Men of War to Cruize near  
 their Town, and those of *Wismar* and  
*Rostock*, to render the Commerce of the  
*Baltique* Sea free. *Ferdinand* being of-  
 fended at this Enterprize, declared the  
 King of *Sueden* an Enemy of the Empire;  
 and forbad all the Princes of *Germany* to  
 receive him into their Territories. *Wal-  
 lestein* in the mean while continued to  
 Beleaguer the Town; and after having  
 there lost twenty thousand men and a  
 great deal of time, he was constrain'd to  
 draw off. *Gustavus* prosecuted the War  
 in *Prussia*, & took *Newbourg*, *Graudentz*,  
 and Besieged *New-maze*. The King of  
*Poland* with a Potent Army caus'd him  
 to (b) raise the Siege, and recover'd (b) Osto.  
 1628.  
 C 3 *Newbourg*.

*Newbourg*. The Winter coming on, the King of *Sueden* return'd into his own Realm; and left the Command of his Forces to *Oxenstiern* his Chancellor; who understood War no less than Affairs. This General made himself Master of *Marienvorders*, beat the *Polanders* near *Grendentau*: took a Convoy from them of fourscore Waggon's with Provisions; and surpriz'd *Newbourg*, wherein he found seaven Barrels of Coined Gold, and a world of Ammunition.

(c) Feb. 1629. The Elector of *Brandenbourg* being incommoded by this War, proposed a Truce to both Parties; and by his Interposition caused it (c) to be concluded that it should last from the Eighth of March to the Seventh of June of the same year, 1629. This term being Expired *John Wrangel* Governor of *Elbing*, revictual'd an important Place, where the *Suedes* being press'd by hunger, and the Enemy, were resolv'd to surrender, and mounting up against the stream of the *Vistula* he had like to have surprized *Thorn*. Now on the Other side *Sigismond* obtain'd from the states of *Warsaw*, that a *Demy-Florin* should be impos'd upon  
Each

Each house in *Poland*, except those of the Gentlemen and Ecclesiastiques, to be Employ'd in the Defence of *Prussia*, and from the Emperour a Succours of Ten Thousand Foot and Ten Thousand Horse, Commanded by Col. *Arneheim*, Marechal de Camp of the Imperial Armies, under General *Wallestein*; and attended by his two Sons, he joyn'd *Conospoliski*, General of that of *Poland*, which was of fifty thousand men. *Gustavus* arrived also with his Troups in *Prussia*; and Encamp'd near *Marienverder*. He advancing to view the Enemies, they decamp'd (a) before day to (a) 24th gain a very difficult passage that was in of June the Wood, where there was a Mill up- 1629. on a Great River, by the side of a Moat, that almost furrounded the House, and hindred access to it; and there they lodg'd two Regiments, one of Dragoons, and the other of Cosacks. The Commander of these Regiments plac'd a Guard at the front of the Wood, for fear of being surpriz'd in that cover'd place, and sent out scouts to enquire after the *Suedes*. Two Regiments, One of Dragoons and the other of Horse, that march'd by *Gustavus* his Order, to seize



on this passage, met with these scouts at Break of day, and after having push'd them as far as the Mill, alighted in order to force it. *Conospoliski* and *Arnheim*, having notice of it, ran thither full speed, to back their men that were at that Post : The King of *Sueden* repair'd also thither in Person, with divers Regiments ; and Commanded out a Party of them, to sustain those of his side that were Engag'd with the *Imperialists* and *Polanders*. Their Army being come up made the *Suedes* forsake the Wood, and forc'd them to retreat behind a Hill, about three thousand paces distant ; where they put themselves so well under Cover that the others could neither see them nor view them. The *Imperialists* gain'd the Top of this Hill ; and Entrench'd themselves upon a pretty long Level that was there. In the mean while Divers *Suedish* Regiments were there defeated ; and among others that of the *Rhingrave*, by *Claude de L'Esbenf*, Baron de *Sirof*, a *French* Gentleman that Commanded some *Imperial* Troups. King *Gustavus* fought in this Action like any Common Soldier ; and fell so far in Pell-mell among the Enemies, that

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that he was twice stopp'd by them without being known. Having brought himself off by his Valour, as he came from fighting, he saw (a) that the Baron de *Sirot*, who had kill'd a Cornet of the *Rhingraves*, would have taken away the Colours he Carry'd ; and far from following a small path that had conducted him out of all Danger, he made up to the Baron, and with a Carbine shot him upon the Right Shoulder ; and had shot him thro' but for the Coat of Mail, which was proof, and which he wore under his Vest. *Sirot* meant to have discharg'd his Pistol into his head ; but the shot only fir'd the Kings hair, and made his Majesties Beavour fall which was taken up by the Barons *Valet de Chambre*, then giv'n to *Arneheim*, and sent to *Wallestain*. *Gustavus* being dis-engag'd out of this dangerous Bus'ness, by *Wrangel* one of his Marshals *de Camp*, who came seasonably in in with three thousand Horse, plac'd himself again upon the ranks ; and the Night having parted the Combatants, he retreated to *Mariembourg*, which in Eight days time he caus'd to be Fortify'd, and provided with all things necessary

(a) 24th  
of June.  
1689.

cessary for a stout defence. He would have been in no little perplexity, had they follow'd him briskly. But *Conospolski* and *Arneheim* divided themselves: and the former besieged a *Swedish* fort, and the second another that incommoded *Dantzick*. Moreover *Arneheim* refus'd to obey *Sigismond*, who commanded him to go attack *Mariembourg*, upon that he said he had no orders to enter the Territories of the Elector of *Brandenburg*, Duke of one part of *Prussia*: Nay as his Estate and Family were in that Prince's Electorate, he inform'd him of all the *Polanders* Designs. *Wallestin* being concern'd at the Complaints made him by *Sigismond*, recall'd *Arneheim*, and in his room substitut'd *Henry-Julius* Duke of *Lunenburg*, and then *Philip*

- (a) 1613. Count of *Mansfelt*. But neither of them could get the Credit of the Soldiers. Afterwards *Sigismond* made useles efforts to draw to a General Battle the King of *Sweden* who kept firm in his Intrenchments by reason he was much weaker in number of Men than the *Poles*; and Encamp'd just opposite to the *Suedes*, where for the rest of the Campagne nothing pass'd between the

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two Parties but great Skirmishes from time to time. Moreover *Sigismund* wanted Provisions, and fell sick at the beginning of the Winter. Insomuch that in this juncture, *Hercules Baron de Char- nassee* Ambassador from *Lewis* the 13th the *French King*, and *Thomas Roe* Ambassador from *Charles* the First, King of Great *Brittain*, did happily interpose for an Accommodation between the two Kings; and perswaded them to a Conference, and to send Deputies accordingly. For this purpose Tents were set up in the front of the two Camps at *Altemmarek* five hundred Paces from each other; and the Deputies being there assembled concluded (a) the Truce (a) 15th for six years, from the 15th of Septem- of Sept. ber, 1629. to the first of July, 1635. On 1629. Condition, that the King of Sueden should restore some of the Towns he had taken from the King and Republique of Poland: That he should remain in Possession of all the others that were very numerous, and of several Islands which he held in Prussia and in Lifeland: That for his greater Security he should depofite in the hands of *George-William Elector of Brandenburg* his Brother in Law some  
Important

*Important Cities which he refus'd to restore to his Enemies : That the King of Denmark, the States General of Holland, and the Prince of Transilvania, the Allies of Sweden; The Emperour, the Duke Elector of Bavaria, and the Arch-Dutchess of the Low-Countries, the Allies of Poland, should be comprehended in this Treaty; and that the Prisoners on both sides should be releas'd.*

1630.

Tho' *Gustavus* had Triumph'd in this War, he was not content with the Glory he had therein acquir'd; and consider'd *Germany* as the sole Theatre worthy of his Valour. However he consulted a long while before he resolv'd to attacque it; nay and pass'd thro' it *Incognito* to observe the State of the Empire, the Forces of the Free Towns, of the Princes, and of the Emperour *Ferdinand* the Second, the Scituation of the Provinces, and the Rivers by which they were separated. He represented to himself that the Emperour had then standing a hundred thousand Foot and thirty thousand Horse, that were newly flusht with the Defeat of the King of *Denmark* & of the Elector *Palatin*. That he was supported by the Elector of *Ba-*

VARIA



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*varia* and the Catholique League ; and that *Sueden* was too weak to oppose so great a Power. But on the other side, the *Protestants* invited him to take up Arms to succour them, and promis'd to Second him. They complain'd that Ferdinand *violated their Privileges ; and oppress'd their Liberty : That to subdue Germany, and to render the Empire Hereditary in his House, he cover'd the Countrey with Soldiers, and Garrison'd them in the most Important Places : That he had forbidden the Exercise of their Religion in all the Territories of his Dominions ; and Banish'd their Ministers : That he had order'd that the Princes, Lords, and Free Towns that made Profession of it, should be bound to restore the Bishopricks, the Abbays, the Priories, and the other Ecclesiastical Goods which they had Usurp'd ; and caus'd this Edict to be Executed with mighty rigour : That he had Divested Albert and Adolphus-Frederick, Dukes of Mecklenbourg, for having sided with the King of Denmark ; and given their State to Wallestein that had not any Right thereto ; and in short, that to augment the Number of the Suffrages of the Catholique Electors, he had conferr'd the*  
*Electorate*

## The Life of

*Electorate of Frederick Count Palatin on Maximilian Duke of Bavaria. Moreover Gustavus built upon the Alliance of Lewis the 13th the French King, of Charles the First, King of Great Brittain, and of the States General of the United Provinces; and did easily persuade himself that for their own Interest they would make it their Bus'ness to defend his. The First to humble the House of Austria, whose Greatness gave a Jealousy to all Europe; and to succour the Duke of Mantoua with less pains and more Success in Montferrat, being attack'd by the Imperialists and the Spaniards: The Second, to restore Frederick Count Palatin his Brother in Law to the Electorate of the Palatinate of the Rhin: and the Last, to find the Emperour work at home; and to hinder him from Arming against them, with the King of Spain their Enemy.*

The Reasons which animated the King of Sweden were, that in 1625. while that he made War upon the Poles, he having written to Betlin Gabor Prince of Transilvania, the Emperour had caus'd his Letters to be intercepted, and had us'd his Courier as a Criminal; That he had sent Succours to the King of Poland: That he had

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had fomented that War; and prohibited the making of Leavies in Germany for Sweden: That he had divested the Dukes of Mecklenbourg, the Cousin Germans of Gustavus: That he had possess'd himself of several Havens in Lower Saxony and Pomerania, and fitted out Ships to render himself Master of the Baltique Sea, which time out of Mind belonged to the Crown of Sweden: That he had caus'd the Merchandizes of several Swedes to be seiz'd and Confiscated: that he had caus'd siege to be laid to Straelsond one of the Hanse-Towns, ally'd to the King of Sweden: That at the Assembly of Lubeck, where the Peace of the King of Denmark was in Treaty, he had caus'd the Swedish Ambassadors to be rejected; that he had declar'd him an Enemy of the Empire, and had offended him in the General Dyets, by Writings and Edicts Injurious to the Royal Dignity. Besides having made his Complaints to the Electors by the Letters he (a) wrote to them, they made him answer of April without giving him the Title of King; 1629. 7<sup>t</sup> and neglected to satisfy him. The King of Denmark interpos'd to accommodate these Differences; and so order'd matters that Ferdinand and Gustavus sent their

(a) 25<sup>th</sup>  
of April  
1630.

their Deputies to *Dantzick*. But those of the Emperour would not listen to any Proposals that were made them; and, being as it were blinded with their Sovereigns Prosperity, they talk'd only as Masters.

Thus *Gustavus* resolv'd upon the War with the Consent of all his States assembled at *Stockholme*; He therein caused *Maria-Eleanora* of *Brandenburg* his Wife to be Declared Regent of his Kingdom; and the Princess *Christina* his Daughter the Lawfull Heiress of the Crown: He rais'd Forces, as well in *Sueden* as in *Prussia*: He Embarqu'd

(b) 13th  
of June,  
1630.

(c) 24th  
of June,  
1630.

(b) with his Army, consisting of fifteen thousand men, upon a Fleet of two hundred Ships; and on the (c) eleventh day after he Landed in the Isle of *Rugen*. He fell immediately upon his Knees; thank'd God for having favour'd his Voyage; besought him to grant a happy Success to his Arms; and by a short Speech he encourag'd his Officers and Soldiers. He joyn'd five thousand Men that waited for him to his Forces; and without losing time he drove the *Imperialists* out of the Isle of *Rugen*, and gave all that belong'd to them up to Plunder.

Plunder. He there left five hundred Men and twy Men of War to defend it ; and propos'd to himself the making it the Magazine of his Ammunition. He caus'd Proclamation to be made, that he suffer'd the Inhabitants to remain Peaceably in their Houses ; and order'd Bread to be distributed to all those that had none, that so he might by his goodness preserve what he had acquired by his Valour. For he was no less a Politician than a General, tho' in this last Quality he had not his Equal. His Camp was ever Fortify'd & Intrench'd as a strong Town, according as the Scituation of the Places did allow of, insomuch that he was equally advantag'd on all sides for Attack and for Defence.

His Army pass'd the very Winter in Tents ; and to keep out the Cold wore Coats lin'd with Furrs, which he had caus'd to be made in *Sueden* ; His Cavalry surrounded all his Quarters ; and being all along back'd by the Foot, it was rang'd in such order, that it could not be forc'd to a Battel. His Artillery was easily manag'd ; and was Planted in a convenient Post to cover his Men, and Thunder upon his Enemies. Obedi-

D

dience



rence, Contineney, and a Continual La-  
 bour were an inviolable Law for his  
 Army; and Blasphemy and Drunken-  
 nesses ( the Mother of all Vices ) were  
 rigorously punish'd. He had a Mi-  
 nister in each Regiment, who took care  
 that no Wenches should come among  
 them, or to Marry the Girles to those  
 that had debauch'd them; & who twice  
 a day caus'd Psalmes to be Sung in the  
 Swedish Tongue. Upon his Ensigns,  
 whereon his Arms were painted, was  
 written in Golden Letters, *Gustavus*  
*Adolphus King of Sweden, Defender of*  
*the Evangelical Faith, or if God be for Us,*  
*Who shall be against Us?* and upon those  
 wherein there was a Sword and Scepter  
 laid, *En Sautoir*, you read these Words,  
*Mars Sways the Sword, and Temis the*  
*Scepter.* He caus'd Leavies to be con-  
 tinually made Both in Sweden and in  
 Germany; and distributed them in his  
 Army according to Occasion. The Re-  
 giments were distinguish'd by Coats and  
 Cloaths of divers Colours; and were  
 Commanded by a great Number of Of-  
 ficers. There was a Lieutenant that had  
 the Conduct of three Regiments, a Co-  
 lonel and a Lieutenant in each Regi-  
 ment,

ment; And a Captain, a Lieutenant, an Ensigne, a Sub-Ensigne, a Serjeant, and Sundry File-Leaders in Each Company. They mounted to these Places according to their Rank without any favour; and as they had Learnt to obey, before they Learnt to Command, they caused Military Discipline to be observed Exactly. Insomuch that if in unforeseen Attaques, the Soldiers were put into Disorder, they easily repair'd this Defect; and of themselves recover'd the Posts they were to Defend. They every where paid their Host; or if they had no money, they contented themselves with what was presented to them, without ever doing any Violence. They had Bowels of humanity for the native Inhabitants; and render'd themselves formidable only to the *Imperialists*. On which account the People whose affection they had gain'd, seeing that it was more for their advantage to surrender than resist, receiv'd them favourably; and Massacred their Enemies that had misus'd them.

The King went on Board his Ships again, after having provided for <sup>(a) 29.</sup> the Security of the Isle of Rugen; <sup>June.</sup> 1630. and

and made a Descent into that of *Useden*. He there defeated a Party of Horse that pretended to make head against him: and constrain'd the *Imperialists* that were there in Garrison to retire to *Wolgast*. He follow'd them close; and caus'd the Town to be invested on three sides, and rais'd up four Batteries, which in a short space tumbled down the walls. Then the besieged shut themselves up in the Castle; and after six days resistance, they surrender'd (a) upon Composition, and march'd out with Arms and Baggage. The taking of *Wolgast* having struck a terrour in the Enemies, the King easily took the Forts of *Penemund*, *Survein*, and *Divenaux*; and seiz'd on *Wollin*, ruin'd and abandon'd, which he caus'd to be repair'd and fortify'd. Afterwards he invested *Cammin*, and had it batter'd with so much fury that in Eight days space he made a reasonable Breach, and lodg'd himself at the foot of the Walls. The *Imperialists* wanted neither Provisions nor Ammunition, nor force to defend themselves still for some time. But being terrify'd, and without hopes of any Succour, they Capitulated

(a) 27. of  
July. 1630

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Capitulated with the King; and the Garrison consisting of fifteen hundred foot, and four hundred horse, march'd out with Arms and Baggage, and two Pieces of Canon.

At the same time, the States of the Empire were assembled at *Ratisbon*; and deliberated about the means of restoring *Germany* to its Quiet. *Leon Bruiland*, the French-Ambassadour, did there propose, and caus'd the Peace of *Italy* to be concluded, between King *Lewis* the XIII, and the Emperour. The King of *Great Britain* did there in vain prosecute the Restoration of the Elector Palatine to his Dominions and Dignity. The Electors of *Brandenbourg* and *Saxony*, sent their Deputies thither, and Excus'd themselves for not having been able to be at the Charge of that journey, by reason they were ruin'd by the Quartering of Soldiers. The Emperour upon the notice he had of the *Suedes* being sal'n into *Pomerania*, caus'd it to be Enacted in this Dyet that Arms should be taken up against them throughout the whole Empire. The *Protestants*, did in it demand that the Execution of the Edict, concerning the

(a) 26. of  
July. 1630

Goods of the Church should be suspended; but nothing could they obtain. But when a Proposal was made of deposing *Wallestein*, all the States that were divided in their Opinions in other matters re-united themselves against him, and seem'd to be animated with one and the same spirit. The Elector of *Bavaria* being this General's Enemy, and Jelous of his Authority, was particularly bent upon having him dispossessed; and being seconded by the *French* Ambassador and Father *Joseph le Clerck* a Capuchin Fryar, made such pressing Instances in the matter, that he caus'd the Emperor to resolve upon it, thro' the hopes he gave him of causing his Son to be Elected King of the *Romans*. Thus *Ferdinand* the Second sent the Baron *de Wardeberg* to tell *Wallestein*, who was at *Memmingen*, that he revoak'd the Power he had committed to him of Commanding his Armies; and to take from him the Letters-Patents which he had for that purpose. *Wallestein* receiv'd this order with a Profound Submission, and withdrew into *Bohemia*, without otherwise complaining than of the perfidiousness of those that envy'd him,

Who



*Who to ruine him Destroy'd the Empe-  
rour's Power. Jean de Tserclaes Count  
de Tilly, the Elector of Bavaria's Gene-  
ral, and of the Catholique League suc-  
ceeded Wallstein in his Employ: and  
having drawn the Troups together he  
had in Bavaria, and the Palatinate, ad-  
vanc'd into Misnia to contain the E-  
lectors of Saxony and Brandenburg in  
their Duty.*

In the mean while the King drew  
near *Stetin* with a hundred Ships well  
Equipp'd: and put his Army in Battel-  
Array at half a Leagues distance from  
the Town. He sent back Colonel *Damie*  
who came out to meet him, to desire him  
to bend his march another way; and  
demanded to speak with *Bogislaus* Duke  
of *Pomerania*. The Duke came out a-  
bout three of the Clock in the after-  
noon, and alighting from his Coach,  
Saluted the King who staid for him.  
*Gustavus* receiv'd him Graciously; and  
told him *that tho' he was in Arms, he vi-  
sited him as a Friend, to Deliver him from  
the Tyranny of the Imperialists that had  
ruin'd him.* He let him know that he  
had pass'd the Sea only to succour the  
Oppressed against the House of *Austria*:

He invited him to renew the Ancient Alliances that were between the Crown of *Sueden* and the Princes of *Pomerania*; and represented to him that he could not without ingratitude shut the Gates of the Place against him who meant to defend the Estates and Lives of his Subjects. The Duke having taken leave of him return'd to the Town, and conferr'd upon this Last Point with the Inhabitants, who declar'd to him that he might do as he pleas'd. He had the drawing up of a Capitulation proposed to the King; and then to enter only with his Train: But *Gustavus* protest-ed, that when he was in the Town, he would refuse nothing of what should be requir'd of him; and that without his Soldiers, he did not Think himself there in Safety: since it was full of Forreign-ers and Imperialists. Whereupon *Bogislaus* slacken'd all on the Sudden, and permitted him to enter the place with his Army. Thus the King seiz'd on the Ramparts and Gates of *Stetin*: He committed the Guard of it with Cannon to the *Suedes*; and caus'd the Emperours People to Evacuate. The day (a) following He and the Duke sign'd

(a) 21. of  
July.  
1630.

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4r

sign'd a Treaty, containing these Con-  
 ditions : That they should be friends  
 and Allies to Perpetuity : That  
 they should be bound to Succour one An-  
 other if they were attack'd : that after  
 the End of the War, the King should re-  
 store to the Duke Straelsundt, and the  
 Towns he had possess'd himself of, and  
 those he might possess in Pomerania : that  
 if the Duke dy'd without Children, his  
 Dominions should remain in sequestration  
 in the Kings hands, untill such time as  
 that he had been re-imburs'd the Charges of  
 of the War, yet without the Provinces  
 being burden'd by it. The States of Po-  
 merania ratify'd this agreement : Stetin  
 lent the King fifty thousand Dollars,  
 and the Country the like Sum. Gusta-  
 vus made his Entry into the Town,  
 with the applause of all the People ;  
 and having Employ'd Suedes only in  
 Fortifying it, he made great out-works  
 there, and in four days time put it in  
 a posture of Defence. He likewise  
 caus'd the Plan of a Great Fort to be  
 trac'd upon a Neighbouring Mountain ;  
 and caus'd it to be rais'd and finish'd  
 with Extraordinary Expedition. He  
 publish'd his *Manifesto* wherein he laid  
 down

down the reasons that had induc'd him to take up Arms; and *Bogislavus* writ to the Emperour, to justify himself for having admitted the *Suedes* thro' the impossibility of resisting them, and to assure him of his Fidelity. But the Emperour had more Regard to the Duke's Actions than his Words; and Commanded his Lieutenants to Treat him as a declared Enemy.

Whereupon *Torquato Conti* an Italian General of the *Imperialists* in *Pomerania*, having fortify'd *Gartz* and *Gryffenhagen*, kill'd all the *Stetiners* that he could meet withall; ruin'd their Villages and Mills; and with Fire and Sword laid the Country desolate, and all this to reduce the *Suedes* to a Want of Provisions. But the King render'd this design Abortive, and as he remain'd Master by Sea, he receiv'd from his Ships all things necessary to feed his Army for several Months together. Insomuch that this havock did only serve to make the *Imperialists* odious; and the *Suedes* the more beloved. *Gustavus* continuing his Progress, took *Stargardt* after having invested it; forc'd the Castle to surrender; and permitted the Garrison that

was

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was retired therein to (a) march out (a) July.  
Bagg and Baggage. He there found 1630.

Twelve Thousand Tuns of Meal, and  
some pieces of Canon. Five days after  
*Gustavus Horn*, Mareschal de Camp of  
the Swedish Army in *Lifeland* Landed  
in the Isle of *Usedom*, and joyn'd the  
King who went to meet him. The King  
beat *Torquato Conti*, who was drawn  
near to *Wolgast*, with nine thousand  
Foot and Two Thousand Horse; and  
won his Camp where he took a world  
of Pris'ners, and Twelve Colours  
and Three Cornets. He had likewise  
still the advantage over him in divers  
Rencontres near the Fort of *Gartz*; L  
and as the *Imperialists* made some forti-  
fications there, he advanc'd to view  
them on the side of *Lansberg* with twen-  
ty Horse, backt by Seaventy *Finlanders*,  
Commanded by a Colonel, who had or-  
der to wait for him half a League from  
the place whither he was minded to go.  
But having pass'd (b) a *Defile* he fell (b) the  
into an Ambuscade; and was way-laid 10th of  
and Charg'd by some *Neapolitan* August.  
Troups that had expected his Coming. 1630.  
His Horse having been kill'd by Two  
Musket Bullets, and most of his Men  
slain



slain or dismounted, he was taken without being known, and led away Pris'ner for a while. The Colonel being inform'd of the danger his Master was in, by a Trouper he had sent to enquire after him, gallop'd away immediately with his Party; and having overtaken the *Neapolitans*, defeated them and freed the King. *Quintin*, a German Lieutenant who had inform'd *Torquato Conti* of the place where *Gustavus* was to pass, made his escape immediately; and a Captain of Horse, an Accomplice of this Treason, was punish'd with Death.

(a) The  
10. of  
August.  
1630.

During these Transactions, the Electors ( a ) wrote to the King, *that he ought not to have taken Offence either at the Siege of Straelsundt, or at the Proscription of the Dukes of Mecklembourg, or at the Succours sent into Poland: That herein the Emperour had acted as a Sovereign, as an Ally and Retation of King Sigismond: that they besought him to depart the Empire; and that they offer'd him their Interposition to accommodate these Differences.*

(b) The  
18. of  
August.  
1630.

The Emperour likewise wrote ( b ) to him, *that he Wonder'd at his making War*

War upon him before he had declar'd it ; that he did not think he had giv'n him any Occasion for so doing : and that for the avoiding Effusion of Blood, he Exhorted him to listen to Peace. Gustavus deferr'd making them an answer ; and knowing that Tilly had order from Vienna and the Elector of Bavaria to joyn Torquato Conti, he judg'd it Convenient to make a powerfull Diversion, to hinder that General from Traversing him in Pomerania ; and to distance him from him, till such time as that the Electors of Saxony and Brandenburg had declared themselves for the Swedes ; which he fore-saw they would not do till they found the flame of War at their own Doors. For this purpose he perswaded Christian William of Brandenburg, who was at his Court, to seize on Magdebourg, of which place he was Administrator ; and to prevail with the Inhabitants to take up Arms in his behalf. The Administrator, accompany'd by the Ambassadour of Sweden, and favour'd by the Protestants, being entred into the City, which follow'd his Party and that of the King, caus'd there (a) an Oath of Fidelity to be taken to him : rais'd two thousand Foot, and

(a) The 1.  
of August.

1630.

two

(a) The  
8th of  
1630.

two thousand five hundred Horse  
drove the *Imperialists* out of *Wolmestadt*,  
*Calbe*, *Hals*, (a) and the County of  
*Mansfeldt*; and made Provisions of Vi-  
ctuals and Ammunition. *Godefroy Hen-  
ry Count de Pappenheim*, one of the Em-  
perour's Generals, with six thousand  
Men recover'd one of these Places a-  
gain; and invested *Magdebourg*, where-  
in the Administrator had shut himself  
up with design to defend himself there  
to the last Extremity. The King sent

(b) 12. of (b) thither Colonel *Falkenbourg*, Ma-  
Nov. 1630 reschal of the Crown of *Sweden*, to en-  
courage the Inhabitants and promise  
them Relief.

(c) 6. of In the mean while he departed (c)  
Sept. 1630 from *Stetin*, and repair'd to *Straßburg*,  
where he was receiv'd with Universal

(d) 13. of Applauses. Thence he wrote (d) to the  
Sept. 1630 Electors, that he had taken up Arms in be-  
half of the Empire, and not against it;  
that he was only come into it to defend its  
Members, and preserve their Liberty;  
that he had not begun the War till after he  
had found no Ear would be giv'n to Peace;  
and that if in good Earnest reasonable Con-  
ditions for an Accommodation were pro-  
pos'd, he would joyfully hearken to them.

To

# GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.

47

To Lewis the 13th King of France, (a) (a) 17. of  
 that he had been mightily pleas'd at the Em- Sept. 1630  
 bassy he had sent to him, for the renewing  
 of the Alliance that was between the two  
 Crowns; That for the Conclusion of that  
 Treaty, it was necessary to send sufficient  
 Powers: that he recommended to him those  
 that should raise Forces for him in his  
 Kingdom; that he desired him to assure  
 him of what Succours he was minded to send  
 him, and to believe that in this and all other  
 Occasions he should be ready to do him Ser-  
 vice. To Cardinal Richelieu, (b) That he (b) 17. of  
 had a high Esteem for his Eminent Vir- Sept. 1630  
 tue: that he could not sufficiently commend  
 the affection he had for the Publique Weal:  
 that he hop'd to see speedy effects of it: that  
 the principal Glory of it would be due to his  
 Eminency; and that for his part he had  
 devoted himself to do all that could serve to  
 augment it. To the Emperour, (c) That (c) the 10  
 sitting only in his own Defence, he lay not of Oct.  
 under the obligation of declaring War a 1630  
 gainst him: that nevertheless he had com-  
 plain'd twice to the Electors and to the Ge-  
 neral of his Armies for the injuries he had  
 receiv'd; and had declared to them that  
 if they did not give him satisfaction, he  
 should be constrain'd to have recourse to  
 another

another way, to preserve his State and Dignity: that if his Imperial Majesty had not design'd to offend him, he had at least authoriz'd the Enterprizes which his Ministers had made against him; that he had render'd Abortive all the means he had contriv'd for the coming to an Agreement: That in vain was it that he exhorted him to depart, whenas matters were come so far, that he could not do it till he was freed from the Danger that threatned him: that his Relations and Allies were restor'd to their Primitive State, till the Warlike Preparations were dismiss'd that had been made to the Prejudice of the Liberty of the Baltique Sea; and that he had been reimburs'd for the Expences he had been at for his Defence: that if they were desirous to renew the Treaty of Peace, He would willingly accept it on these Conditions; and that he would contribute, with all his Power to the advancement of so Holy a Work. To (a) the King of England, that he was come into Germany to put the Prince Palatin his Brother in Law again in possession of his Electorate: and that it was their Common Interest to Succour him. He also sent Camerarius as Ambassador to the States General of Holland; and caus'd all to be represented

(a) Oct.  
1630.



represented to them that could animate them to Second him. His Letter to the Emperour, who was wont to give Law was slighted; and the others were usefull to him, as in the sequel will appear.

On another side *Francis Charles* Duke of *Lawembourg*, whom the King had sent (a) with some Troups into the Neighbourhood of *Hambourg* and *Lubeck*, to oblige the Enemies to divide themselves seiz'd there on several places; and surpriz'd *Ratzbourg* by favour of the night. The Count de *Papenheim* repairing thither in all haste, made himself Master of the Bridge, and beleaguer'd the Castle which was deliver'd by *Augustus*, the Dukes Brother. As he was preparing to Attack the Town, Prince *Francis-Charles* caus'd a Truce to be demanded of him, which was granted him for a Quarter of an hour; and not being strong enough to defend the place, he put himself into a Ship, in order to the making his Escape to *Lubeck*. But his Pilot having been kill'd by a Faulcon-shot, he was constrain'd to return on shore, and Surrender to *Pappenheim*, who sent him Prisoner to *Staden*, and put a Garrison

E

into

(a) 28 of  
Sep. 1636.

(a) Nov.  
1630.

(b) The 3.  
of Octo-  
ber, 1630.

into *Ratzbourg*. General *Horn* was more happy; He made the *Imperialists* quit *Dam, Criffenberg, Anglean, Wkermunden*, and some other Places that incommoded *Stetin*: He drove them far from this Place, which they were minded to surprize in the Kings absence; Beat them also before *Colberg*: Block'd-up (a) that Place, and hinder'd *Torquaro Conti* from putting seaven Cornets into it. As their Cavalry made havock of the Parts adjacent to *Stetin*, Colonel *Dinhof* issu'd (b) out thence to charge it; and pursuing them with too much fervency, he fell into an Ambuscade, and tho' he was furrounded by Enemies much stronger than himself, he disengag'd himself out of their hands, after having kill'd as many of theirs as he had lost of his Men. Two Companies of *Suedes* being enter'd into *Passenwalk*, began to fortify themselves there, when that three thousand *Imperialists* invested them; and Victorious thro' their Number and their Canon, cut them in pieces, without sparing so much as one of them: Exacted a hundred and fifty thousand Dollars of the Inhabitants: Sack'd and burnt their Town; and carry'd the richest

richest of the People away Prisoners  
to *Gartz*.

The King being return'd unto his Army, advanc'd towards the Dutchy of *Mecklenbourg*, to draw near the *Landgrave* of *Hesse*, who had declar'd himself for him with eight thousand Men: to Spirit the Elector of *Brandenbourg*, who waver'd quitting the Emperour's Party; to re-establish his Couzins the Dukes of *Mecklenbourg* in their Principality; and open (a) to himself an Entrance of it by the taking of *Danigard*, which he won by Assault, and by the Surprize of *Ribnitz*, where five hundred men of the Garrison list'd themselves under his Ensigns. He caus'd the Inhabitants of *Rostock* to be Summon'd to own their Natural Liege-Lord; and having been receiv'd by them without resistance, he contented himself with recommending the Guard of the Town to the Inhabitants, and march'd towards *Wismar*, a Sea-Port of that Dutchy. The Duke *de Savelly*, whom *Torquato Conti* sent thither, drew all the Forces he could out of the Garrisons of the Country, to strengthen those he had brought along with him, and

(a) Octo-  
ber. 1630.

set about putting a stop to the Prosperity of the *Suedes*. But the King routed him between *Rostock* and *Ribnitz*; made a Bridge over the River that bears the name of that last Town: provided the Places he had Conquer'd with all things necessary for Defence: left the Command of his Army to General *Bannier*, and retir'd to *Stralsund*. *Bannier* order'd the People of the open Country to put into *Ribnitz*, all their Cattle and their Corn, to re-victual the Place, and to deprive the Enemies of all means of living in the fields; and threatned to Burn their Houses and Destroy their all, if they did not Obey him. The *Imperialists* being drawn together at *Gustrowic* advanc'd towards *Rostock*; and demanded passage to go to *Dobern*, and to shelter it from the Invasion of the *Suedes*. A Gate being open'd to them, on condition they should pass in Troups; some Troups of Horse that March'd first, seiz'd on it, and open'd it to their Companions. Then being Masters of the Town, they Disarm'd the Burghers of it, and caus'd all the Provisions thereabouts to be conducted into the Town, for

for the maintaining a Siege, in case of need. Six of their Regiments being encamp'd at *Gartz* to deliver *Colberg* : to stop up the passage against the *Suedes* that came from *Prussia* ; and to win one Port or other from them in *Pomerania*, General *Horn* attack'd them with a thousand Horse and fifteen hundred Musketers ; and defeated them after a long and furious fight. At that time (a) (a) Nov. *Torquato Conti* being weakned by conti-1630. nual Distempers begg'd his Dismission of the Emperour ; and having obtain'd it, he withdrew to *Rome*, where he dy'd the last of his Family. *Hanibal Count de Schaumbourg* succeeded in his Employ : abandoned (b) *Gartz*, which he fir'd : (b) Dec. threw his Artillery into the River, his 1630. Victualls and Ammunition ; and went and Encamp'd at *Franckfort* upon the *Oder*, being reduc'd to that extremity out of fear of the King's Army.

This Prince being departed (c) from (c) 12. of *Straelfundt*, arriv'd at *Stetin*, whose for- No. 1630. tifications he caus'd to be compleated : pass'd the River with twelve Thousand foot, and Seaventy pieces of Cannon ; and on *Christmas* (d) Eve besieg'd *Grey* (d) The *senhagen* upon the *Oder*. The approaches 24th of being Dec. 1630



being made, and Cannon plac'd upon Batteries, he made more then a reasonable Breach therein ; and sent his Men to the Attack. The Garrison consisting of two thousand four hundred men sustained it Courageously for two hours. But it yielded to the *Suedes* being animated by their Kings Presence ; and betook it's self to it's heels to save it's self at *Gartz* thro' a Postern-Gate. The Victors pursuing them, kill'd the most part of them ; and took Prisoners the young Count *de la Tour*, and *Ferdinand de Capona* Governor of the place, being shot thro' with two *Musquet Bullets*, whereof he dy'd at *Stetin*. Afterwards the King march'd towards *Gartz* ; and the *Imperialists* being gone out thence, he pursu'd them as far as *Custrin*, whither some of them made their Escape. He invested *Landsparg*, upon the *Warthe*, and perceiving that the Place was well provided with Men, Ammunition, Arms, and Artillery ; He there left *Mareschal Tod*, with Eight Regiments of Foot and Horse to block it up, and curb the Garrison from the incursions they might have made. He mounted towards *Francfort* upon the *Oder*, with design to make himself

himself Master of it; to secure his Conquests in *Pomerania*; to draw his Troups out of that Province, that so the People might Traffick and Cultivate their Lands, whence he Expected the Necessary Provisions for his Armies; to open to himself the Entrance of the Electorate of *Brandenbourg*, of *Silesia* and *Lusacia*, and to draw near the Electors of *Saxony* and *Brandenbourg*, Protestant Princes that Repented of their having promoted the *Cæsarean* Greatness, by which they were oppress'd. But the *Imperialists* having provided for the security of the Place, he renounc'd this Enterprize; and took (a) *Coningberg*, which they durst not relieve, tho' they had fourteen hundred horse at *Piretz*.

(a) 28th of  
Dec. 1630

In the beginning of the year following, the Carrier of his good fortune was Enlarg'd by new Prosperities; and rais'd him up to greater hopes. He made an Alliance with (b) the *French King Lewis*, the 13th, at *Beruwald*: in the Marquisate of *Brandenbourg*, where *Hercules Baron de Charneßè* the *French Ambassador*, Sign'd the Treaty of it with *Gustavus Horn*, *Mareschal de Camp* of the *Suedish Army*, and *John Bannier* General of

(b) 13th  
of Jan.  
1630.

*Gustavus* his Infantry, who agreed up<sup>n</sup> on these Conditions: That the two Kings should be United for the Defence of all their oppressed Friends, for the security of the Maritime Commerce, for the putting the Princes and Members of the Empire in the State they were in before the Troubles of Germany; and for the causing the Forts to be razed that had been built, along the Havens of the Baltique Sea; That the King of Sueden should in Germany maintain an Army of Thirty Thousand Foot and Ten Thousand Horse; That for this purpose the French King should furnish him Every year with four Hundred Thousand Crowns, one Moity payable on the 15th of May, and the other on the 15th of November, at Paris or Amsterdam, at the King of Sueden's Choice: That in the Places which this Later might Conquer in Germany, he should not there Change the State of the Roman Catholique Religion, or other; That such Princes as would enter into this Alliance might be receiv'd therein, upon contributing according to their Power to the Charges of the War: That Correspondence should be held with the Duke of Bavaria, and other the Heads of the Catholique League, if they

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97.

*they remained friends or Newters : That the two Kings should not make Peace, the one without the other : That their Alliance should last 'till the first of March 1636. That as this Treaty had been begun the Year before, and that from that time the King of Sweden had been at great Charges, the most Christian King should furnish him with good Bills of Exchange, for three Hundred Thousand Liures.*

Charles King of England transmitted a very considerable Sum of Money to him; and assur'd him of a speedy Succours in Men. The States General of the United Provinces contributed likewise to the Charges of the War. *Lockenitz, New-Brandenbourg, Clem-penau, Treptow, and Loitz* Surrender'd to King *Gustavus*. *Melke* a Swedish Captain of Horse, being Commanded out with Thirty Six Horse, and Three Hundred Foot, for the Execution of a Design, came by Night before *Malehin*, a Strong and Considerable Place upon the *Peine*, Defended by two Companies of Imperial Dragoons; Caus'd fires to be made in the Neighbourhood, and Ty'd Matches lighted at both Ends, to the Trees: Sent to Summons the Inhabitants

tants to Surrender, and to tell them that the King was there, with his whole Army; and that if they deferr'd one Moment, no Quarter should be given them. Thus having terrify'd them, and constrain'd them to march out without Arms, he seiz'd on the Town; and brought the two hundred Dragoons Prisoners to the King, bound upon Carts, which he had caus'd to come from *Stanenhagen*. The Elector of *Saxony*, the Elector of *Brandenbourg*, Four and Twenty Protestant Princes, and the Deputies of *Lunenbourg*, *Minden*, *Ratzebourg*, *Noremberg*, *Straasbourg*, of *Francfort* upon the *Mein*, of *Lubeck*, *Bremen*, *Brunswick*, *Heydelskein*, *Mulhausen*, *Mothausen*, Imperial Cities of the same Religion, repair'd (a) to *Leipsick*; and assembled in *St. Thomas's* Church, to deliberate concerning the affairs they had in vain propos'd to the States at *Ratisbon*, for the Preservation of their Interest. There they concluded and agreed upon't, That they would no longer pay any Contributions: That they would not suffer the Imperialists either to Enter or Quarter in their Territories: That they would take up Arms if they were

The 8th  
of Feb.  
1631.



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were for'd thereto : That for this purpose each of them should make Leavies in his own District of Horse and Foot ; and that in the mean while, they should relieve Magdebourg : That to defend the German Liberty and the Protestant Religion, they should joyn themselves to the King of Sweden, who by his Letters had invited them thereunto ; and that nevertheless they should pay due Obedience to the Emperor. They wrote (a) to him also that they desired him to remedy these Disorders ; (a) The 18 of March 1631. and to (b) the Catholique Electors, that they invited them to withdraw the Sol- (b) The 24th of March. diery of the League from off their Territories, or that otherwise they would charge them with their Forces. The 1631. Emperour knew very well that they were minded to Unite themselves to the King of Sweden, to hinder his Edict that order'd the restitution of the Goods of the Church from being executed, and forbid them to make any Preparations for War. But this did not hinder, that being separated (c) to return to their (c) 4th of April, 1631. respective homes, but that they made Leavies with all Expedition, & brought on foot to the number of fourscore thousand Men in divers places, that were conducted

directed by one and the same Council, and paid by one and the same Treasurer.

(a) 12 of  
Feb. 1631.

The King came (a) before *Demmin* a place of importance, well fortify'd and provided with all necessaries, scituated upon the *Peine* between the Dutchy of *Mecklenbourg* and *Pomerania*, defended by the Duke *de Savelly*, and by seaven-teen Companies of *Veterane* Soldiers, cover'd on one side by two Forrs of Earth, and on the two others by a River and an inaccessible Moerass; and caus'd a Castle to be Attack'd that hinder'd the coming near it, which the *Imperialists* abandoned to Colonel *Keniphausen*, after having set it on Fire. In the night Colonel *Tuffel* won a Half-Moon; and the next morning at Seaven a Clock the *Suedes* repuls'd the Beleaguer'd who made a Sally. The King having caus'd a Mine to be made under the Great Tower of the Castle, two Captains that werein it would not stay the effect of

(b) 14. of it; and surrendred (b) to him with five  
Feb. 1631. Companies, whose red Ensigns were planted upon Gabions that look'd on the Town, The Duke *de Savelly* being batter'd by the Artillery that had made

a

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a great Breach, and being press'd by the Inhabitants that were startled at the ruine of their Houses, did likewise surrender upon Composition; and march'd (a) out with twelve Companies of a hundred Men each. The King told him <sup>(a) 15. of Feb. 1631.</sup> that he was fitter for the Court, then War; and the Count de Tilly having dismiss'd him, sent him to Vienna to justify himself either of his Cowardice or Perfidiousness, for having deliver'd up a place in three days, which he had promis'd to defend three Weeks. But he made appear that he had had a particular Order from the Emperour not to hazzard his Soldiers; and came off with Honour from this shamefull Impeachment. As *Dammin* was one of the Magazines of the Imperial Army, *Gustavus* there found five hundred Sacks of Wheat, five hundred Quintals of Powder, a world of other Amunition, and thirty six Canons.

Colonel *Julien* Governour of *Colberg*, set a (b) Parley on foot about surrendring to General *Horn*, who had held him four Months besieged; and march'd (c) out upon Composition, with nine Companies of Foot, and six Cornets of Horse, his Arms, his Baggage, two pieces of

<sup>(b) 28. of Feb. 1631.</sup>  
<sup>(c) 10. of March. 1631.</sup>

of Cannon, Match lighted, Drum beating; and was conducted to *Landsberg*. The *Suedes* found fifteen pieces of Cannon in this place, two hundred twenty four Quintals of Powder; and abundance of Arms and Ammunition. Some days after four Ships full of Soldiers and Provisions touch'd at *Colberg*; and seeing they were fir'd upon from the Intrenchments, they put out again to Sea. It's believ'd that if the Beleaguer'd had receiv'd this Succours, they would not have surrendred, nay, and that they would have stood it out the rest of the Summer.

In the mean while, the Count *de Tilly* General of the Imperial Army, and of that of the *Catholique* League, departed from *Francfort* upon the *Oder*, and advanc'd to Succour *Dammin*, and to engage the King of *Sueden* in a Battel. But having notice of the Surrender of the place, he attack'd *Feldsberg* which he won by Assault; and put a hundred and fifty *Suedes* to the Sword, who defended themselves therein to the last Extremity. Afterwards he besieged *New Brandenburg*; and having made his Approaches and plac'd his Artillery upon Battery,

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Battery, he caus'd fifteen hundred Cannon Shots to be made without making other then a very inconsiderable Breach, to which there was no mounting but with Ladders. But as he was going on Horseback to visit the Quarters, some Soldiers going out of the Trenches threw near the Rempart; and being follow'd by all the Infantry, which ran without the Generals Order; they gain'd the Breach, and forc'd (a) the place without much opposition. Colonel *Keniphausen* Sergeant-Major of *Bat-March*, *Italia*, Commander of the place, his Wife, Son, Daughter, Niece, his Brother-in-Law; and sixty other Persons of Note, were there taken Prisoners, and two thousand *Suedes* slain. The King who was drawn near to raise the Siege, was inform'd that the Enemies had refus'd to give his Men Quarter; and caus'd the Garrison of *Colberg* to be disarm'd that was still in *New Marek*. *Tilly* seeing that the *Suedes* that were encamp'd between *Troptow* and *Dammin*, hinder'd him from passing on, return'd to *Ruppin*; and from thence he went before *Magdebourg*, which he beleaguerr'd. Thus the *Suedes* recover'd *New Brandenburg*,

(a) The  
II. of

1631.



## The Life of

*Brandenbourg*; and so much the more easily in that the *Imperialists* had dismantled the Fortifications.

(a) 26.  
March.  
1631;

The Efforts of the Enemies against *Magdebourg* animated the King far from startling him; and made him resolve to relieve it. For this purpose he march'd to *Francfort* upon the *Oder*, (a) with design to make himself Master of it; and remounted along that River with his whole Army, and two hundred pieces of Cannon. In his way he seiz'd on *Fornstedenwalde*; and from *Ledenick* drove five Companies of *Croates*, a hundred and fifty of whom were slain, and several other taken, which he sent into *Sueden* to work in his Copper-Mines. On *Palm-Sunday* Eve (b) he came before *Francfort*, wherein Colonel *Schambourg* and *Tieffebao* Mareschal de Camp Commanded: view'd the place; repuls'd the *Imperialists* in a Sally they made; and by night he lodg'd himself in the Suburbs that had been burnt. The next morning he advanc'd as far as the Garden of the Hospital before the Gate of *Guben*: About Noon he batter'd it with twelve pieces of Cannon, which he himself pointed: At five a Clock he fixt two

(b) 3. of  
Ap. 1631.

*Petards*

Petards to it that broke it open ; and suffer'd the *Suedes*, they being animated with an incredible fervency, to make the Assault. They won the Town (a) what-  
 ever opposition they met withall ; and a Lieutenant enter'd it first at the head  
 of his Company, and for a reward of his Valour he receiv'd a hundred Dawlers from the King, and a Captains Commis-  
 sion. The *Imperialists* ran in Crowds to- wards the Bridge to make their escape to *Landsperg* ; and as it was narrow and encumbered with Baggage and Wag-  
 gons, some threw themselves into the River, where they were drowned, and the others were killed without mercy, out of revenge for the Massacre they had committed at *New Brandenbourg*. Inso-  
 much that of six thousand they were strong, five hundred only escap'd, who were pursued to little Purpose. Of the *Suedes* three hundred dy'd in this Acti-  
 on, and a hundred were wounded ; and among others Colonel *Tuffel* and *Argitz*. In the Arcenal the King found nine hundred Quintals of Powder ; and a world of Arms and Artillery. He a-  
 bandoned the City to Plunder, which was valued at several Tunns of Gold ;

(a) The  
 3d. of A-  
 pril. 1631.

Garrison'd it with six Regiments ; caus'd Corn to be distributed to the Inhabitants ; and went thence to Besiege *Landsperg*, wherein were five Companies of Foot, and twelve Cornets of Horse.

He drew near it thro' Bye-ways shewn him by the Peasants ; and immediately drove (a) the *Imperialists* from their Lodgements. Insomuch that being startled at so prompt an effect, and at the Death of the Count *de Gratz* their Governor, who was kill'd in a Sally, they surrendred upon Composition, and

(b) march'd out the next morning with Arms and Baggage, and four pieces of Cannon. Having thus laid open the Entrance into the Marquisate of *Brandenbourg*, he pass'd the River of *Spre*, upon a Bridge of Boats ; and by a Trumpetter he Summon'd *Wittenberst* Governor of the City of *Brandenbourg*, to declare if in four and twenty hours time he would receive him into that place, or himself be drove from thence by force. The Governour obtain'd some days respite to advertise *Tilly* of it, and having had order to quit the place, he Capitulated with the King, and went to  
joyn

(a) on the  
15th of  
April.  
1631.

(b) 16. of  
April.  
1631.

joyn his General before *Magdebourg*.

The King having entred the Town pass'd (a) on to *Kooppenik*: and sent the Count d'*Ortembourg* to *Berlin*, and after him *Gustavus Horn* to represent to the Elector that he was marching to defend the Religion, the Common Liberty, and that of the Inhabitants of *Magdebourg*: That for this purpose it was necessary that his Electoral Highness should deliver *Custrin* and *Spandaw* to him, and furnish him with Victuals and Ammunition. Whereupon a Resolution being taken that these Princes should Confer together, the King drew near *Berlin*; and the Elector attended by the Ladies of his Court went out a League to meet him. They discours'd above an hour in the open Field; but not being able to come to an Agreement, the King who would have gone his ways, entred (b) the Town at the request of the Ladies, with a thousand Musketers, and five Troups of Horse, that kept Guard all the night at one of the Gates, and in the Court of the Castle. At length having obtain'd that the two places already intimated should be put into his hands, he repaired (c) thither with his whole Army, and

(a) The  
11th. of  
May. 1631

(b) The  
3d. of  
May. 1631

(c) The  
5th. of  
after May. 1631

(a) The 6.  
of May.  
1631.

after having Garrison'd them, he departed thence for *Postdam*, whence he sent (a) to Summons *John-George* Elector of *Saxony* to joyn with him, or to give him passage, in order to the raising of the Siege of *Magdebourg*. This Elector refused both, that he might keep the Oath of Fidelity he had made to the Emperour, and not draw the War into his own Countrey, nay and with Excuses declin'd a Conference with him, for that he was making a Review of his Forces. By this delay he render'd the King's Diligence useless; and did a signal prejudice to his own Interests.

(b) 30. of  
March.  
1631.

General *Tilly* having lodg'd (b) himself before *Magdebourg*, that was invested by his Lieutenants, bent his thoughts wholly upon making himself Master of the place, so to raise up again his Reputation, which the Victories of the *Suedes* had laid under foot: to shelter the Neighbouring Territories that bore an Affection to the Emperour from the Inroads of the Garrisons; and to make of that Town, being scituated between the Electorates of *Saxony* and *Brandenbourg*, a place of Arms, that should open to him the entrance into those



those Countries, and fix the staggering Fidelity of their Princes; he espous'd this Enterprize with so much the more Passion as that it seemed difficult. He won a Fort which the Beleaguer'd had made upon the *Elb Bank-side* at a Leagues distance from the Town for the deriving Victuals from *Saxony*: Then those of *Prestor*, *Cracaw*, and *Buchaw*: In a word, all the Out-works: He reduc'd (a) the Inhabitants to burn (a) 21. of the Suburbs of *Sudenburg* and *New- April. 1631.* *stadt*, shut 'em up more closely; and caus'd his Trenches to be made out of hand. He fortify'd himself in the Quarter of *Prestor*, the Count *de Pappenheim* in that of *Newstadt*, the Count *de Mansgeldt* in that of *Heidec*, the Duke of *Holstein* in that of *Kroecham*; and for some days he batter'd the (b) Town (b) The 7 with fifty pieces of Cannon. Tho' that of May, he had not been able to make a Breach, 1631. yet he hasten'd when that he heard *Gustavus* was marching to the relief; and (c) at the same time, caus'd a General (c) 20. of Assault to be made by four divers Bo- May. dies of his best forces. Three of the 1631. heads that Commanded them were repell'd: But the Count *de Pappenheim* at  
F 3 the

the head of the fourth, Scal'd the Walls on the side of *Newstadt*, where the Guard consisted only of thirty men, and they too bury'd in sleep : Seiz'd on the Towers that were along the Remparts, and on the Cannon, which he turn'd against the Town ; and kill'd some Soldiers that held firm in a false bray. He was constrain'd to give back before Colonel *Falkembourg* and Captain *Chamit*, who repell'd him successively to the very Tenaille ; and were both kill'd by two Musket-shots : He defeated those they had rally'd ; advanc'd without resistance to the Gate of *Kroechem* ; and Charging upon the Riere of those that defended it, put them to flight and let in the *Imperialists*. Then they burnt the Town saving a hundred and forty Houses, the Chapters Church and Buildings : took some Prisoners ; and Massacred thirty thousand Persons, without distinction of Sex, or Age, or Quality. Prince *Christian-William* the Administrator was seiz'd on going out of his House ; conducted on Horseback upon the Remparts, where he receiv'd two Wounds, one in the Legg, and the other in the Head ; and being freed out  
of

of the hands of the Insolent Soldiery by the Count de Pappenheim, he had him carried into his Tent, and the next day to Wolmarstadt. After his Recovery being carried Prisoner to Vienna, he turn'd Roman Catholique, and had the Office conferr'd on him of Grand-Veneur to the Emperour.

Magdebourg was thus ruin'd, as they say, by reason that Tilly had Correspondences therein that advertis'd him of the Resolutions of the Council of the Town-House, where Directions were given for all that was done in the place: that the Inhabitants conceal'd their Powders, and would not furnish it for their own Defence: that they refus'd to Quarter and feed the Soldiery, who spent the Night in the Streets and Publique places; that having taken a Messenger encharg'd with Letters from the King, wherein he promis'd to Succour them, intercepted by Tilly who directed them to Pappenheim, they became the more Insolent and negligent; and that they would not contribute to make the necessary Leavies of Soldiers. Some tax'd the King with having been wanting to those that expos'd themselves

for his sake. But he publish'd his Apology in his Vindication ; and made appear that they had betray'd themselves by their ill Conduct : That he had exhorted them to spare nothing for their Preservation : and had promis'd them to indemnify them for the Expences they should be at : That he had sent them Ammunitions for the maintenance of the Garrison : that he had gone forty Leagues in the Enemies Country to relieve them ; and that he had lost the Opportunity of it thro' the Delays of the Elector of *Brandenbourg* in delivering *Custrin* and *Spandaw* to him ; and thro' the absolute refusal of the Elector of *Saxony* to grant him passage. He conceiv'd an extreme Indignation against the former of these Electors ; and after having restor'd his Towns to him, he drew near to *Berlin* and plac'd his Cannon in Battery before the Electoral Palace, to destroy it and force the Town. The Ladies his Relations, who repair'd into the Camp, having by their entreaties stop'd this Tempest for four days ; on the fifth he suffer'd himself to be prevail'd upon ; and withdrew, when that *George-William* his Brother-in-Law, had

had put Spandaw again into his hands :  
 that he had promis'd him under Caution to  
 give him three hundred Dawlers a Month ;  
 and grant him passage throughout all his  
 Territories. It's believ'd he seem'd more  
 angry then he was, to constrain the Ele-  
 ctor to declare himself against the Em-  
 perour ; and to authorize and excuse  
 himself upon the Necessity. The Prose-  
 stant Party was in a Consternation at  
 the taking of a Town that had never  
 been taken, and was thought impregna-  
 ble. Tilly caus'd (a) *Te Deum* to be sung : (a) 25. 0  
 staid six Days in the Neighbourhood May.  
 of Magdebourg : Left there Philip Count  
 of Mansfeldt as Governor ; Wrote to  
 the Elector of Saxony, that if he favour'd  
 the Enemies of the Empire, he should be  
 treated as the Emperour's Enemy ; and  
 drew near Tangermund, where the King  
 was Encamp'd with design to give him Bat-  
 tel. But the King having sent Horn to  
 Besiege Gripswalden, would run no haz-  
 zard with the Forces he had left. He  
 kept under shelter in his Retrenchments,  
 from whence he made frequent Sallies  
 upon the Imperialists ; and having se-  
 cur'd the Neighbouring places by good  
 Garrisons, he return'd to Stetin to For-  
 tify



tify his Army, and to give Audience to the *Muscovite* Ambassadors. .

After his departure, *Tilly* took *Tangermund*, and some other places of small importance; and not thinking convenient to fix upon Sieges that would have cost him a great deal of time, Expence, and Men, while that the *Protestants* fortify'd themselves on all sides, he resolv'd to Attacque *William* the *Constant Landtgraff* of *Hesse*, who had declared himself for the *Suedes*. He made himself Master of some Towns of that State; and as he was designing to penetrate further, he had notice that the King was coming to the Succours, and lodg'd at *Welmerstadt* in order to go meet him. The Letters he had written to the Elector of *Saxony* having redoubled that Princes apprehensions, he rais'd an Army of twenty thousand men under the Conduct of Colonel *Arneheim*; and to conjure down the Tempest that lay low'ring o'er his head, he signify'd to the Emperour, that the *Affair of Ecclesiastical Goods* ought to be treated amicably in the States of the Empire; That thro' the Capitulation and other Imperial Constitutions, the Princes were exempted from contributing

contributing to the Maintenance of the Emperours Solliery; and that at all adventures if they were thereto obliged, it was prescrib'd after what manner they ought to do it: That the Protestants had United themselves at Leiplick after the Example of the Catholiques, to defend themselves and not to attack: That he had ever been faithfull to his Imperial Majesty: That he had serv'd him usefully; and that he besought him to Express to him that he had not lost the remembrance of his Services. Horn, Mareschal de Camp, rais'd also an Army of ten thousand men, and employ'd it to Cover the places the Suedes had Conquer'd upon the Frontiers of Silesia, where the Count de Schombour Commanded for the Emperour.

The King being at *Stetin* (a) gave Audience to the Ambassadors of the Great Duke of *Muscovy*, who offer'd him on the behalf of their Prince a Considerable Succours of Men and Money; and he treated them magnificently before he dismiss'd them. The next day he went to his Camp before *Gripswalden*; and with his presence redoubled the Courage of the Suedes, who had (b) kill'd Colonel *Prusy*, Knight of the Order of

(a) 14. of June 1631  
(b) The 11th of June 1631

the

(a) 13th  
of June  
1631.

the Golden-Fleece, and Governor of the Town, in a Sally he made upon them, and at the same time invested the place. The Belesguer'd (a) made another furious Sally : broke into and won the Trenches, and were not repell'd without much difficulty. The *Suedes*, to repair this affront, pass'd the Ditch, and prepar'd for a General Assault. Then the *Imperialists* being startled, surrendred to the King upon Composition ; and (b) march'd out with Arms and Baggage, and two pieces of Cannon to go to *Rostock*. But directing their way to *Havelberg*, the *Suedes* thought themselves dispens'd from what they had promis'd them ; and Charged them so smartly, that they kill'd the greatest part of them.

(b) 16. of  
June.  
1631.

*John Albert*, and *Adolphus-Fredericus* Dukes of *Mecklenbourg*, retiring to *Lubeck*, after having been dispossest'd of their Territories ; and seeing that the *Suedes* had almost wholly re-conquered them, they rais'd Forces, and resolved to re-install themselves therein, what by Force, and what by the Good Will of their Subjects, who breath'd after nothing so much as the Government of their

Law.

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Lawfull Princes. Whereupon the Dukes went (a) to *Wertembourg*, where was the (a) The Rendezvouze of their Soldiers; and marching towards *Cadebusch*, they seiz'd on the place without opposition. Coming before *Suerin*, the Metropolis of the Countrey, they lodg'd themselves between the Town and the Castle; and yet could they not hinder the Garrison that was in the one from passing into the other. They forthwith seiz'd on the Town, and caus'd the Castle to be Summon'd and Invested. Some days after the Besieged being in want of Ammunition, and void of all hopes of Succours demanded to Capitulate; and remitted the place into the Dukes hands: On the other side the King took *Gustrow* and *Budaw*; and joyn'd himself to the Princes his Couzins. All three together made (b) solemnly their Entrance into *Gustrow*; and the Dukes receiv'd the Oath of Allegiance from their Subjects in the Town-House. At the same time the King caus'd *Wismar* and *Rostock* to be block'd up, whither the *Imperialists* were retired; and return'd to his Army that was Encamp'd before *Brandenbourg*. Departing thence he surpriz'd *Tangermund*; and

17. of June.  
1631

(b) 27. of June.  
1631.

won the Castle, which he caus'd to be Petarded. He posted himself in the Neighbourhood, untill the Fortifications that were begun at *Alibrandenbourg* were compleated; and made himself

(a) 11. of (a) Master of *Werben*, where he caus'd a  
July. 1631 Bridge of Boats to be laid o're the *Elb*,

and lodg'd himself between that River and that of *Havel*, which serv'd him for Ditches, and furnish'd him with Victuals in abundance. His Generals seconded him with the like good Fortune. *John*

(b) 12. of *Bannier* (b) took *Havelberg* by Assault,  
July. 1631 nine days after having Besieged it; and

therein slew three hundred and fifty men of the Garrison, *Gustavus Horn* scour'd with eight hundred Horse as far as *Grunberg*; and having defeated the *Imperialists*, that would have made their escape thither, he return'd Loaded with their spoils, and follow'd with a great number of Prisoners. During these Occurrences the Queen of *Sueden* having pass'd the Sea, Landed at *Wolgast*, and brought with her eight thousand men which she had rais'd. She sent one half of them to the King; and left the other with the Dukes of *Mecklenbourg*, to serve against *Rostock* and *Wismar*.

*Tilly*



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*Tilly* being Encamp'd at *Wolmerstadt*, the King did not think it fitting to give the *Imperialists* time to shake off their Weariness; and as he knew that three Regiments of their Vanguard were but four Leagues from him, he Charg'd (a) them two hours before (a) 16. of day, with three Bodies of Horse: The July. 1631 first defeated the Regiments of *Montecuculi* that was Quarter'd at *Borgstadt*, before that it was drawn up in *Batalia*. The Second, put to flight that of *Bernstein*, which fought awhile; nay and kill'd the *Maitre de Camp*: The Third commanded by the *Rhingrave*, having attack'd that of *Holek*, which lay at *Angern*, constrain'd it to fly, after a long resistance; and pursuing it briskly, kill'd a great number of its men. *Charles-Lewis* Prince *Palatine* at *Laurence*, receiv'd in this occasion two Musquet Shots, and dy'd on the third day of his Wounds; and was carried to and Interred at *Stein*, where on the 26th of *May*, 1654. *Christina* Queen of *Sueden* caus'd Magnificent Funerals to be performed for him. *Tilly* being concern'd at the loss he had undergone, resolv'd to be reveng'd. He recover'd *Tangermund*;

*Tangermund*; advanc'd towards *Werbern*; Brib'd four Peasants to set that Town on fire: Suborn'd some Traytors to nail the Kings Cannon; and kept in a readyness to fall on with all his Fortes when that these things were once executed. The King having intimation of his Design, by one of those it had been communicated to, feign'd ignorance that he might improve it against it's Author: He caus'd great Fires to be lighted in divers parts of *Werben* to draw on the *Imperialists*: He only with Musquet Shots made answer to their Cannon which they caus'd to be fir'd to know whether his were in a Condition to play; and when they approached to break down his most advanced Barricades, he

(a) 25. of July. 1631. gave them a Salvo (a) of all his Artillery, which swoop'd away whole Ranks of theirs; and charg'd them so vigorously in the Flank and Front that he repell'd them into their very Camp. They lost six thousand Men in this Action; and had been entirely defeated, but for *Tilly's* good order and wise Conduct, which secur'd them from so fatal a Disgrace.

29. of July.  
1631.

Four days after this General attacku'd the *Suedes* again, to constrain them to come

come to a Battel or to quit their Post, and lost many men kill'd him by the Kings Cannon, who kept under cover in his Post, and would run no hazzard, Insomuch that *Tilly* wanting Provisions and Forrage, was oblig'd to decamp ; and retreated to *Tangermund* and from thence to *Eisleben*. The *Rhingrave*, and *Baudisin* falling upon his Rear, he immediately stood firm and received them with great vigour. The fight was obstinately fought for a long while on both sides ; and cost the Lives of three hundred *Swedes* and eight hundred *Imperialists*. *Baudisin* fell so far in helter-skelter that he broke his Sword in the Belly of one of the principal Leaders of the *Imperial Army* ; and receiv'd several favourable Blows and shots without being wounded. *Bernard of Saxony Duke of Weymar*, did in like manner signalize his Bravery in this Rencounter ; and had a horse kill'd and another wounded under him by two Cannon shots. Some days before the Marquis of *Hamilton*(a) (a) 26. of arriv'd at *Penemund* with forty Ships, July, 1631 and Landed eight thousand men which the King of *England* sent to the Assistance of the *Swedes*. Marechal *Horn*,  
G and

and Colonel *Tod* joyn'd the King's Army; and encreas'd it with Fourteen Thousand Men they had drawn out of the Garrisons of *Pomerania*, and out of those of the Country of *Brandenbourg*.

The *Landgrave* of *Hesse* repaired also to the King during these Transactions; and demanded his Protection against the *Imperialists* by whom he was threatened. The King receiv'd him favourably; and sent him back with three Regiments, each of a Thousand Men Commanded by *Bernard D. of Weymar*.

(b) 8.th  
of August  
1631

This Duke being come to *Cassel*, took (b) the Field with three Thousand Foot, four Cornets of Horse, and four pieces of Cannon; and broke into the Territory of *Hirschfeld*. He made the whole Country contribute, and at his return back brought three hundred Waggon, loaded with Victuals and Booty. Having made a second Inroad on the side of *Fulde*, he constrain'd that Abbot to submit to a Redemption from Plunder; and another Abbot of the district of the Arch-Bishop of *Mentz* to pay him twelve thousand Rix-Dollars, to prevent the Desolation of his Prelature. Count *Faggar* Sergeant Major of the *Catholique* Army

Army advanc'd as far as *Vach*, with Ten Regiments to repay the *Landgrave* in his own Coin; and before he invaded *Hesse*, he sent thither all in vain the Letters that *Tilly* had written to the Inhabitants, to exhort them not to own their Prince, upon pain of their being expos'd to the Emperour's Indignation. But this Count and the Count of *Furstenberg* one of the Generals of the Empire that march'd against the *Landgrave* on the side of *Fulde*, were then countermanded: and went to *Eisleben* to (a) joyn *Tilly*, with forty Cornets of (a) 1<sup>st</sup> Ath. Horse & Thirty five Companies of Foot. of Au. Moreover *Tieffembac* Marechal de Camp follow'd with a Considerable Body, which he had form'd of the Garrisons of *Lusatia* and *Silesia*, and *John Baron d' Aldringher* with Eight Thousand Men, having order to reinforce *Tilly*, were but forty Leagues distant, and us'd all possible expedition to get to his Camp.

All these Forces were to pour upon the Elector of *Saxony*. But before they attack'd him, *Tilly* sent (b) *John Rhei-* (b) The  
nard of *Metternich*, and the Baron de 2<sup>d</sup> of Aug.  
*Schombourg* to him; and order'd them 1631.  
to Summons him to renounce the Resolutions



of the Assembly of Leiplick : to restore the Ecclesiastical Goods he held : or to refer himself to what Justice should say in the matter : to joyn his Arms with those of the Emperour and the Catholique League against the King of Sweden ; and to grant Quarters to the Imperial Troups in his State. These Lords, and especially the Baron, having performed their Commission with a great deal of Arrogance, the Elector told them that he should never have imagin'd that the Emperour would have exacted from him beyond what the Constitutions of the Empire did permit ; and that since it was otherwise, he would dye, if necessary, to uphold the Evangelical Truth, to whose Defence he had devoted himself. Tilly took this answer for an absolute refusal of Obedience ; and entered Saxony to Yoak the Elector before he could joyn with the Swedes. He took Hall, Weisensfels, and Geits ; and in this last Town he suffer'd his Soldiers to Torture the Elector's Councillors, and to lock the Thumbs of his Chancellor with the Snaphaunce of an Harquebuss, to make them declare where they had concealed their Money, He likewise seiz'd on Jene, on Nambourg wherein he  
put

put a Garrison ; and gave all manner of freedom to the *Imperialists*, who burnt above two hundred Villages, and committed all the Cruelties that can be imagin'd, without sparing either Big-Belly'd Women and Children. On another side the Count *de Pappenheim* fell (c) into *Misnia* with Six thousand Men, and eight pieces of Cannon ; and having made himself Master of the City of *Meribourg* gave it up to plunder. These diverse Forces, that being reunited were forty thousand Men, came with Tilly (d) at the head of them before *Leipsick*. He summon'd the place to surrender, unless they meant to receive the same Treatment with *Magdebourg*. Those of *Leipsick* demanded four and Twenty hours Cessation, to advertise the Elector, who was six great German Leagues distant, and that not being to be obtain'd, they declar'd they wou'd stand upon their Defence. They burnt their Suburbs, and fir'd some Volleys of Cannon, one of which kill'd a Trouper just by Tilly's side. Immediately this General made his approaches ; Batter'd the Town with all his Artillery ; and in the Night did in such manner ad-

(d) 22d of  
Aug. 1631.

(d) 25th.  
of August  
1631.

his Galleries and Works, that in the Morning he was shelter'd from the Cannon of the Besieged. This put such a Terror into those Burghers, not being martializ'd, that to him they sent Deputies to Capitulate; and surrendered upon these (a) Conditions: that their Privileges should be preserved: that they should pay two hundred Thousand Crowns as a Redemption from Pillage: that they should have but a small Garrison; and that that of the Elector should march out with Arms and Baggage, Drum beating, Match Lighted, and Colours flying. The same day the Castle tho' strong, and which might have held out a long time, did likewise surrender without resistance; and the Commander march'd out Cowardly with Seav'n Cornets of horse. Tilly made his Entrance into *Leipsick*; and committed the keeping of it to Colonel *Wrangler* with two Thousand Foot and a Thousand Horse.

The Elector of *Saxony* who was retir'd to *Tergaw* assembled there his Army, consisting of four and Twenty Thousand Men; and sent *Arnheim* in all hast to the King to beseech him to come to his Succours. The King after  
Tilly's

Tilly's departure had divided his Army into three Bodies, separately Quarter'd; His own at *Werben*: that of *Marschal Horn* at *Brandenbourg*; and that of *Colonel Tod* at *Rutenau*, to make sure of the River of *Havel*; and since he was encamp'd near *Wittenberg*. There he told *Arnheim*, that nothing had befall'n his Master but what he had forewarn'd him of: That if he had been believ'd, *Magedebourg* had neither been in ashes, nor Saxony in Danger, & that tho' he had resolv'd to Employ his Troups elsewhere, he was ready to Succour him, provided the Elector would give him *Wittenbourg* for his Retreat: that he would send his Eldest Son into the Swedish Army: that he should pay it for three Months: that he should deliver to him the Traytors that were in his Council, that he would himself make their Proceß; and that he should enter into an Offensive and Defensive League with him. The Elector being by *Arnheim* inform'd of his Demands, sent him back Post to tell the King, that he would open the whole Electorate to him, and not *Wittenbourg* only: that himself with his Son would repair into his Army: that he would give one Pay to the Swedes and Security for Two

Others: That he would punish the Perfidious Officers that should be pointed out to him: that he would Employ his State and Life for the Common Cause; and that he should be so much the more oblig'd to the King for Succouring him, as that his Succours was necessary to him. The King was no less frank then the Elector, and sent him word, that he had desired assurances of him for the future, as having heretofore distrusted him: that he was pretty well content that he stood up for the Common Interests; and that if he gave one Pay to his Army, it would fairly earn it. He entred immediately into Wittemberg, whither he brought the Elector of Brandenburg; and the Elector of Saxony repairing thither, they enter'd upon Treaty together, and bound themselves by Oath to employ their Lives and Territories for the Common Cause. Thereupon the Swedish Army pass'd the Elbe;

(a) 25. of and joyn'd (a) with that of Saxony at  
 Au. 1631 *Dieben* a small Town three Leagues from  
*Leipsick*. There, the Council of War  
 being assembled, the King, being unwilling to give any advice wherewith he might be upbraided, opin'd that they should not expose themselves to the hazard  
 of



# GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.

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of a Battel, whose success, if bad, would have ill Consequences; and the Elector of Saxony on the contrary, to give Battel to the Enemies, since that otherwise it was impossible to drive them out of his Territories, and maintain'd that it became 'em to prevent the coming up of *Altringer* and *Tieffembac*, which would turn the advantage of number on the side of the *Imperialists*. This Opinion, which was inwardly that of the King, having prevail'd, their Troups went (a) <sup>(a) 27 of</sup> two Leagues farther; and the next <sup>Aug. 1631.</sup> Morning they appear'd in sight of (b) <sup>(b) 28th.</sup> the Enemy, then encamp'd at *Bri* <sup>of August</sup> *etenfeldt* a League from *Leipsick*, <sup>1631.</sup>

*Tilly* being inform'd of their approach, fortify'd his Camp with divers Retrenchments: caus'd his Canon to be plac'd Battery wise, to repell the *Suedes* and *Saxons*, if they meant to attacque him; and propos'd to himself not to fight, 'till *Altringer* and *Tieffembac* were come up, unless a fair Occasion was offer'd. But the Counts *de Pappenheim* and *Furstemberg* were of opinion to give Battel; and press'd him to it with such earnestness, that he submitted his sentiment to theirs. Thus he Marshall'd

shall'd his Army in Battel-array, consisting of forty thousand men, after having caus'd one Canon to be fir'd to be given them as a signal. His Right Wing being Commanded by the Count de Furstemberg had the Village of Seausen at it's back; and the Wind on the West. It had the Regiments of Foot of Bernstein, Schanbourg, Chronemburg, Vingarti, Baldiron, Walmexode, Deistrisheim, Goes, Picolomini, Galas, Holstein, being divided into four Battalions, by Each Others side: flank'd on the Right, by Five Regiments of Croates that form'd six Squardrons, conducted by Isolani their General: on the left by five thousand Horse, of the Regiments of Rangoni, Coronini, Gonsagoe, Stroffi, Italians of Sporo, Ufort and Harancourt Germans. At the head of the Infantry were Planted Twenty Field Pieces; and on the Right Sixteen pieces of great Cannon. The Main Body was commanded by Tilly; and posted upon a Hill were there was a Gibbet. It had the Regiments of Foot of Colorado, Ermick, Savelly, Blankard, Pappenheim, Grotto, Wrangler, and that of the Walloons, divided into four Battalions, being posted upon one and

and the same Line. Four Thousand Horse of the Regiments of *Terski, Breda, Alzbranden, Manchini, Membalini, and Pistoni*, two on the Right, & two on the Left, led by *Haraucourt* and *Chronenberg* Serjeant of Battalia. The Left Wing commanded by the Count *de Pappenheim* had on it's back the Villages of *Breitenfeld, Lindentahal, Widersfob* the Great and the small, and a Forrest. There were the Regiments of foot of *Merode, Bongars, Furstenberg, Montecuculi, Tilly, Chesuy, Holek* and *Contrees*, divided into four Battalions on each others side; and four thousand Horse, the Flower of those of *Tilly*, two upon the Right Flank and Two upon the Left. In the Rear of the Imperialists was their Baggage guarded by the Counts of *Mansfeldt* and *Fugger* with the Regiments of *Montreci*, and *Melchma*; and the Word of the Army, was *Jesus Maria*.

The *Suedes* and *Saxons* marshall'd themselves also in Battalia. The King took the Right toward the Village of *Delitz*, follow'd by his own Troups that were Sixteen Thousand Men. His Right Wing which he himself commanded, consisted of four thousand horse,

horse, divided into four squadrons, two of *Finlanders* and two of *Germans*; and flank'd with four hundred Musketers, two hundred on each side. Behind, to back it, were General *Bannier*, Nine thousand foot divided into six Battalions equally posted upon one and the same Line, eight pieces of Canon of boyled Leather of a new Invention, at the head of each of these Battalions; and thirty five Troups of Horse upon each of their Flanks. The Main body, conducted by Colonel *Tuffeld*, was of six Battalions of Infantry, whose Commanders were the Colonels *Vicerthumb*, *Reduven*, and *Calembach*; and each at the head of them had five Field-Pieces; and behind to back it was Colonel *Hebron*, some Infantry, several Troups of Horse, and Companies of Musketers. The left Wing lead on by Marechal *Horn*, was of four Squadrons, of a thousand Men each; and had behind him to support him, Colonel *Hall*, with Infantry flank'd on the Right and left, with several Troups of Horse and Musketers. The Elector of *Saxony* plac'd himself upon the left, towards the Villages of *Dieben* and *Lindenau*. His Right Wing being conducted

cted by Mareschal *Arnheim*, consisted of sev'n thousand foot, divided into four Battalions, flank with seven Thousand Horse, in Four Squadrons; Two on each side: His Main Body which he commanded himself, arm'd with a Burnisht Cuirass, Damask'd with Gold, Girt with a Black Skarf, embroidered with Silver and mounted upon a Black Horse, spotted with white, was of Five Battalions of Foot of a Thousand Men Each, under the Conduct of the Duke of *Saxony*, of *Altembourg* General of the Electoral Infantry, Flanck'd on one side with Sixteen pieces of great Cannon, and on the Other with six and Twenty Field-pieces: Its left Wing having General *Beentauff* for it's Leader, was of Five thousand Horse, divided into five squadrons posted upon one and the same Line; and in the Rear was the Baggage of the *Swedish* and *Saxon* Armies, who had for their Word, *God is with us*.

Towards Noon the Cannon having begun to play on both sides, cut off a World of Men; and especially that of *Tilly* Clear'd the *Suedes* left Wing, which changing it's Post, gain'd half  
of



of the Wind. The Two Parties having Skirmish'd for some time, The King with his sword in his hand, and in a Grey *Holland Cloth* suit mixt with severall Colours, with a Brown Beavours, adorn'd (2) 28. of with a Green Feather, mounted upon a Au. 1631. Horse of a Starling Colour, broke through (a) the *Imperialists* left Wing; killing a part of them with his Muskettiers. As he still advanc'd, *Pappenheim*, having wheel'd about a little to give him passage, fell upon his back; but in spite of all his efforts was defeated by *Bannier*, who was reinforc'd by some squadrons sent him by the King. In the mean while the Count *de Furstemberg*, caus'd the *Croats* to move on, who stagger'd the Right Wing of the *Saxons*; and he himself charging it Vigorously put it into irrecoverable Disorder. *Tilly* to improve this advantage, descended from his Post; Detach'd out some Troups of Horse to keep *Mareschal Horn* in play; Commands the Count *de Furstemberg* to Second him: falls upon the main Body of the Elector: Throws the Duke of *Altrembourg* upon the Ground, who is remounted again without much difficulty; and on all

all sides environs, and breaks the *Saxon* Infantry ; which *Haraucont* and *Chromembourg* push'd as far as *Eilembourg*, without the Electors being able either by Entreaties or Threatnings to keep it from running away. Already the *Imperialists* cry'd out *Victory*, and Plunder'd the Baggage, when that the King, having to the very Forreſt purſu'd thoſe that fled before him, came to Succour the Elector, and pour upon *Tilly*. After ſundry Charges, that made the *Imperialists* Buckle, he gain'd their Artillery, which he made uſe of to batter them in the flank : He cauſ'd his Leather Cannon to advance, which by frequent Diſcharges cover'd the Ground with their Bodies diſmember'd into divers pieces ; and he fell in ſo far among them, that he kill'd ſeveral of them with his own hand. *Tilly* having rally'd up his Old Bands that had made all *Germany* tremble, renew'd the fight more obſtinate than it had yet been : and ſeveral of his Old Soldiers that had their Legs broken with Cannon ſhots, did ſtill exert their Duty on their Knees, and left not their Arms but with their Lives : The  
ſhock

shock was there so much the more furious, as that *Pappenheim* on the One side, *Horn*, *Bannier*, and their Troups of reserve on the Other, ran thither at the same time, and joyn'd one another with an ardency, which the Importance of the Decision then in hand did continually renew. However the King being follow'd by his *Finland* Cavalry, broke the *Imperialists* as often as they rally'd; and being favour'd with the Wind, which blinded them with powder and smoak, pass'd and repass'd so often thro' their Ranks, that he at length utterly routed them, & put them to flight about sev'n a Clock in the Evening.

*Tilly* receiv'd three Musquet-shots in this Action, which only made Contusions, one in the Right Pap, the other in the side, and the third in the Back-bone; several knocks with the butt-end of a Pistol upon his Head and Arms; and was dis-engag'd out of the hands of the *Suedes* by the Duke of *Luxembourg*, who set him again on Horseback. He lost ten thousand Men kill'd upon the spot, Comprehending in the number the Duke of *Holstein*, the Baron de *Schambourg*, General of the Artillery, Colonel *Blan-*  
kard

*kard, Bongards*, a great number of others that were knock'd on the head by the Countrey Fellows, seaven thousand Prisoners, all his Baggage, and twenty eight pieces of Canon; and made his escape, with the Count *de Furstemberg*, and the Duke *de Lawembourg* to *Hall*, five Leagues from *Leipsick*, and from thence to *Halberstadt*. *Pappenheim* being pierc'd with seaven Wounds, and stript stark-naked, pass'd most of the Night among the Dead; and some hours before Day was known by a Peasant, carried to *Hall*, thence conducted to *Fulden*, where he staid till he was perfectly recover'd. The Saxons lost two thousand Men in this Occasion, and seaven hundred the *Sallers*, both of Foot and of Horse; and among others Colonel *Taffel*, and *Corrival*, General of the Horse. After the Battel, the King being mounted upon a Pad, commanded his Troups, each Marshall'd under it's own Colours, for having so Valiantly performed their Duty: Was proclaimed Victorious by them amid the noise of Musquetades and Canonades: sent them to repose in their Quarters: took the Elector of *Saxony* along with him to Supper; and that ve-

H

ry

ry Night dispatch'd away divers Couriers to acquaint his Allies with the Defeat of the Imperialists.

(a) 29 of

Au. 1631.

The next (a) day he pursu'd the Fugitives: took *Mersburg*, where he made several of *Tilly's* Officers Prisoners and *Pappenheim's* Secretary: seiz'd on *Hall*; where he again defeated three thousand men: and having forc'd the Castle to surrender at discretion, he sent the Officer that was it's Governour to the Elector of Saxony to be punish'd for the Insolences he had done to this Prince. He Quarter'd half of his Army in the City, and caus'd the rest to encamp in the Field: and oblig'd the Inhabitants to furnish him with Provisions, and to pay him Twenty thousand Dollars. He there receiv'd the Elector of Saxony and some other *Protestant* Princes that visited him, and after mature Deliberation, consented that they should separate their Forces, that each in particular might derive advantage from

(b) 9th of

Sep. 1631.

the Victory. Being (b) come before *Erfurt*, a Town that in part depended on the Electorate of *Magence*, he summon'd it to surrender; and when that *William* of Saxony Duke of *Weymar*, had put himself



himself therein with some Forces, upon  
it's refusal to obey, he granted these  
Conditions to the Inhabitants. That they  
should own him for their Lord, and make  
Oaths of Allegiance to him, and to the  
Duke's Electors of Saxony: that they  
should receive a Garrison of Fifteen hun-  
dred Men, that should be Maintain'd by  
the Subjects of the Count of Shwartzzen-  
bourg: That the City should be Fortify'd,  
according as was needfull, and that it  
should reimburse the Dukes of Saxony the  
Money they should therein Employ: That  
Justice should be there administred by an  
Electoral Chancery of Saxony, which  
should be Maintain'd by Ecclesiasticall  
Rents; that the Administration of Af-  
fairs should remain with the Senators,  
whose number should be augmented: That  
the Queen might reside there when she  
pleas'd; and that the Catholiques should  
have Liberty of Conscience, or might sell  
their Estates and retire Elsewhere. Going  
to the Church of Saint Peter, he told  
the Abbot who presented himself to  
him at the Entrance, that he should warn  
the Elector his Master to withdraw his  
Troups out of the Army of the League,  
and not side with his Enemies. That he

had no quarrel but with the Emperour, whose Soldiers had Taken a Beavours of his in Pomerania, which he had newly re-demanded of him. He rais'd the Jesuites who had prostrated themselves at his Feet: Exhorting them to set their minds at rest; and promis'd he would not suffer any harm to be done them. He left the Government of the Town to Duke (a) 25. of William, of Saxe-Weymar; and went (a) Sep. 1631. thence to go take Gotha, and Arnast.

In three days time he pass'd the Forrest of Tuinge; and made himself Master of the Town of Mansfeldt; and of the Governour, the Commissary de Costa's Liberty who was hunting a Hare. Having seiz'd on Ilmenaw, he Conquer'd the County of Henneberg; and upon Composition entred Koningshoven. He found therein a World of Ammunition and Provisions, of Arms and Artillery; and plac'd as Governour there Ernest of Saxony Duke of Weymar. With the same ease he won what by main force what by Composition, Ten or Twelve places in Franconia; and brought the whole Province under Contribution, it being abandon'd by Altringer and the Count de Fugger, who

who were retired thither. At *Kitzingen*, one of those Cities, the Capuchins falling upon their Knees to him, to speak to him, he would not listen to them till they got up again, and made them answer with his Hat in his hand. Being (a) come before (a) 4th of *Wirshourg* the Capital of the Countrey, Oct. 1632 he was receiv'd the next day into it, without Resistance; and besieg'd the Castle call'd *Mariembourg*. Captain *Keller* who was Governour of it for the Bishop, declar'd that he would hold out to the Last Extremity; and for four days he plaid continually upon the *Suedes*, who confess'd they had never seen such brisk firing. The King receiv'd there a Musquet Bullet in his Glove which he held in his hand; and how earnest soever they were in their Entreaties to him, that he would be gone, yet did he advance on itill, and took a leisurely and full view of the place. His Men by his order clamber'd up the top of a Mountain whereon the Castle was Scituated; and having rais'd a Battery there and made a reasonable Breach, they took it at the second assault they made, and entred it with

(a) 8. of the (a) Besieged. They kill'd sev'n hundred in the place and for some hours plunder'd the inestimable Wealth that was in this Fortress. For it had in keeping all the Riches of the Countrey, the Bishops Treasury, the Statues of the Twelve Apostles, of the Biggest to the Life, of Massy Silver, Shrines, Ornaments of the Church of the same matter, several Millions of Pipes of Wine; and a great sum of Mony, which the Elector of *Bavaria* had sent to *Tilly* after his Defeat, to restore his Army. The King for his share in the Booty, had all the Cannon, Arms spick and span new for the Equipping of Sev'n thousand Men, and the Bishops silver-service; gave *Keller* his Life, and into the Town-House caus'd to be conducted, the Ecclesiastiques, the Nuns, the Women and Children who had no hurt. He expressed a mighty concern for a Capuchin that had been kill'd in the heat; and vow'd that if he knew the Author of that Murder, he would run his Sword thro' his heart. Nay, he caus'd Restoration to be made to the Inhabitants of the Moveables and Provisions, which they had put into the Castle;

Castle, made Prohibitions against disturbing of the Catholiques in the exercise of their Religion; and instituted a Chamber of *Catholiques* and *Protestants* of Twelve Persons, half Gentlemen and half men of the long Robe to administer Justice.

Having almost subdued *Franconia*, he caus'd the Bishop of *Bamberg* to be summon'd to come to an Accomodation: and propos'd these Conditions to him: that he should pay a hundred and fifty thousand Crowns to Exempt himself from all Disorders and from the Quartering of Soldiers: That he should deliver *Forchum* and *Cronech* to him for Places of security: that he should contribute as much for the Swedes as he did for the League of the Catholiques: and that he should recall the Forces he had in their Army. This Prelate made semblance of listning thereunto; and still deferr'd the Conclusion of the Treaty, to get time for *Tilly* to protect him: Insomuch that the King finding out his Artifice, made havock of his Bishoprick. He caus'd *Wirsbourg* to be Fortify'd; and while he was busy in these Works, he sent the Swedes to War on both sides the *Main*. Some



surpriz'd the Regiment of *Picolomini* near to *Wertheim*; and having defeat-  
ed it, seiz'd on that place. From thence  
they went to *Rettenbourg*, an Imperial  
Town upon the *Tauber*, and made  
themselves Masters of it, thro' the Re-  
volt of the Garrison against their Lea-  
ders, and so list'd themselves among  
his Troups. They likewise took some  
Cornets of *Lorrainers*; and returned  
with a great number of Prisoners.  
The others under the Conduct of Co-  
lonel *Christopher Hubalt* seiz'd on *Gel-*

(a) 1. of *huyssen*; and having (a) petarded and  
No. 1631. forc'd the Town of *Hanaw*, call'd the  
*Ancient*, They compel'd the new to sur-  
render at Discretion. They here took  
Prisoners the Count *de Hanaw*, Captain  
*Brandeis*, several of *Tilly's* Officers that  
had taken refuge there after the Battel  
of *Leipsick*, and three Companies of Im-  
perial Soldiers that List'd themselves un-  
der the Ensigns of *Sueden*. Colonel *Hu-*  
*balt* caus'd the Town to be fortify'd  
with new Works; caus'd abundance  
of Provisions and Forrage to be brought  
thither; and constrain'd the States of  
*Weteraw* to pay him the Contributions  
they before furnish'd, to the *Catholique*  
League.

League. Besides the Deputies of *Norremberg*, that had subscrib'd to the Resolutions of the Assembly of *Leipsick*, and afterwards upon the approach of the Imperial Troups had renounc'd what they had done, being come to the King, who had sent Colonel *Relinghen* to their City, they declared themselves for him; and bound themselves to make a Renunciation, contrary to that they had furnish'd to the Emperour, to contribute to the making of Levies in his behalf, & to take an Oath of Fidelity to him. This was perform'd, & the Command of their Troups given to the Count *de Solms*. Some days after, the King by an Edict which he caus'd to be publish'd, recall'd (a) 6. of (a) those that were retired out of the Territory of *Wirsbourg*, to take the Oath of Allegiance to him: promis'd to protect them; & protested he would make the Process of those that should disobey his Commands. After having had some Fits of an Ague, of which he was cured by being let Blood, he left Mareschal *Horn* for his Lieutenant-General in *Franconia*, with Troups to preserve it, and descending down along the *Mein* with a Reinforcement of two thousand Men,

Men, which his Lord High Chancellor *Oxenstiern* had brought him; in his way he took *Mittenberg* and *Achebourg* by Assault. He batter'd *Stenheim*, and his Artillery having made a great Breach, he so startled the Inhabitants that they surrendred upon Composition, and did by his presence so powerfully win upon the Soldiers of the Garrison, that they listd themselves in his Army.

At his arrival in the Neighbourhood of *Francfort*, he Summon'd that Town to open it's Gates to him. While the Inhabitants were in Deliberation, he

(a) 17 of  
No. 1631.

lodg'd himself (a) in the Castle of *Offenbac*, where he concluded these Conditions with its Deputies: That he should pass freely in their Town with all his Troops: That for his greater security, he should put six hundred Men into *Sachsenhausen*; and that the Senate and Burgers should take an Oath of Allegiance to him. Thus he went (b) into *Francfort*

(b) 17th.  
of Nov.  
1631.

with all his Army and Artillery: Receiv'd the Complements of the Magistrates, with his Hat in his hand: thank'd them for the Dinner they had caused to be prepared for him in the Imperial Pallace, call'd the *Braunfels*; and

and without alighting from his Horse, went to encamp (a) before *Hoccht*, a (a) 19 of small Town upon the *Mein*. Two hundred Soldiers it had in Garrison, Surrounded upon Composition, after having made some Discharges of their Canon; and almost all of them Listed themselves in his Troups. Being returned to *Frankfort*, wherein he put a Garrison, the Magistrates and Burghers took an Oath of Allegiance to him, and bound themselves to follow the Resolutions of the Assembly of *Leipsick*; and not to give any Succours to his Enemies.

He refus'd the *Landtgraff* of *Hesse-Armstadt* the Neutrality, which that Prince demanded of him; and compell'd him to deliver up the Town of *Russelsheim* to him. He receiv'd the *Landgrave* of *Hesse Cassel*, who brought him twelve thousand Men; and treated with him upon what was to be done for the Defence of the Country. He drove the Spaniards out of *Rheingaw*, which contributed forty five thousand Dollars; seiz'd on the Fortress of *Willaw* and *Limbourg*. He pass'd the *Mein* upon the Bridge of *Frankfort*; and fell into the *Palatinate*, where *Stein*, *Gerstein*, *Gau-ingerberg*,

*ingerberg, Oppenheim, Winsheim, and Bensheim* being abandon'd by the *Spanish* Garrisons put themselves under his Subjection. Having caus'd three hundred

- (a) 17. of *Suedes* (a) to pass the *Rhine* between  
Dec. 1631 *Stocstadt* and *Gernsheim* in a Great Boat taken out of the Water by *John Warter* a Fisherman that knew the place where the *Spaniards* had sunk it with many others, he had them backt with the like number of Men in another Boat which a Fisherman of *Nidestein* had furnished him withall; and when they had got to the Shoar, in spite of the Enemies opposition, he pass'd (b) himself with the rest of his Army in like manner. He caus'd a Pillar to be erected in that place, to the Eternal Memory of his passage; and came before the Fort built near *Oppenheim*. He repell'd the *Spanish* Garrison that made a furious sally upon him; and kill'd six hundred of their Men, and sev'n Captains, then he pretarded and forc'd the Town; and Won the Castle, where the *Suedes* hew'd all they met withal to pieces. He made himself Master of *Steim* and of *Worms*, Towns abandon'd by the Enemy; and besieg'd *Mayence*, where *Philip*



*Sylva* commanded two thousand  
*Spaniards*, for the Elector, who was  
 retired to *Sologne*. He made his ap-  
 proaches, wherein six Captains and  
 a Sergeant were killed: advanc'd his  
 trenches with all Expedition: gain'd  
 the Ditch: put his Men under Cover  
 from the Cannon of the Town: fix'd  
 the Petard to the Gate of *Gaw*, and  
 prepared to give a General Assault.  
 When the *Spaniards*, who had boasted  
 that they would put a stop to the  
 course of his Victories, demanded of  
 him to Capitulate; and having oblig'd  
 themselves never to serve more against  
 him, and to surrender the Town, the  
 Fortress & Castle in a good Condition,  
 they march'd (a) out with Arms, Bag- (a) 23 of  
 gage and two pieces of Cannon, and Dsc. 1631  
 were conducted to *Luxembourg*. The King  
 at *Mentz* found fourscore pieces of Artil-  
 lery, sixscore Quintals of Powder, a very  
 great abundance of Provisions, and Am-  
 munition; and caus'd the Inhabitants  
 to pay fourscore thousand Dollars for  
 Redemption of their Goods and Lives.  
 He treated the Ecclesiastiques more  
 gently; and granted them the free  
 and-publique Exercise of their Religi-  
 on.

on. He made the *Jews* undergo part of the Charges of the Siege; He lost not any man of Note in it; and had not one Officer Wounded in it, save Colonel *de L'Isle*, who caus'd his Leg to be cut off, to Cure him of a Cannon-shot he had therein received. But the King himself advancing too near the Walls, was there in danger of his Life; and saw a Page that was giving him a Letter, Dead at his feet by a Musquet-Bullet.

*Alexeim, Newstadt, Lautorn, Summercy, Bucharas, Boppart, Obewesfel*, and several other places of the Palatinate, surrender'd after *Mentz*; and the *Rhingrave* defeated near *Farbar* some Spanish Regiments, above five hundred of them were kill'd upon the Spot. The *Suedes* did likewise force *Mergetheim* upon the *Tauber* to Surrender, being the Residence of the *Teutonique Order*, *Friedberg*, *Koenigstein* (a) the Best Place of the Electorate of *Mentz*, *Heilbrun* (b) upon the *Nekre*, *Manheim*, which *Bernard*, Duke of *Weymar* took by stratagem; and Seiz'd on *Spire*, *Germerheim*, *Landau*, and *Bingen*, whence the

(a) 24 of Dec. 1631

(b) 25 of Dec. 1631

the Spaniards march'd out. Colonel Herneck also defeated two hundred (a) 31th. Men, who being come out of Philip. of Dec. 1631. bourg had pass'd the Rhine at Rheinhausen, to Plunder such of Spire, of which he had been Governour, that came out without a Convoy, and pursu'd them to the very bank of that River, where he kill'd the greater part of them. During these Occurrences, the King being at Mentz, gave Audience to the Ambassadors of England, of the States General of the United Provinces, of the Elector of Cologne, of the Elector Palatine, of the Duke of Newbourg; and to the Marquis de Breze, Captain of the Life-Guard to King Lewis the 13th, and his Ambassador Extraordinary, whom he had receiv'd in his own Coach, under the Convoy of two Cornets of Horse. This Marquis propos'd to him on the behalf of his Masters to come to an Accommodation with the Duke of Bavaria, and with the Other Princes of the Catholique League; and assured him that they were enclined to it on their side. The King let him see by intercepted Letters that their Intentions were discrepant

ferent from their Words: that they had united themselves anew in an Assembly at *Landshart*; and that they only sought to gain time. Nevertheless at the Intercession of *France*, he granted them a suspension of Arms for fifteen days, on Condition that their Troups should attempt nothing either in *Westphalia*, or in the Archbishoprick of *Magdebourg*, or in *Bohemia*: and gave him a Project of a Treaty he was content to make with those Princes. The Marquis oblig'd himself to give him an answer to it, as soon as that the Truce was Expired; and sent a Copy of it to the Princes of the League, and another to the *French* King who was at *Sarbruck* to deliberate on it. But this Negotiation came to nothing, thro' the contrary Resolutions of the League, and *Gustavus* his sentiment was but too well verif'd. He granted the Neutrality only to *Philip Christopher* of *Sotterrein*, Elector of *Treves*, Bishop of *Spire*, who had renounc'd the League; and put himself under the Protection of *France*, nay, and caus'd some places to be restored to him which he had possess'd of his. He slighted the Entreaties that were

were made him of being more carefull of his Life, by reason that a Priest of *Antwerp* was by Night seized in his Room Armed with a Ponyard; and he said they would faine teach him to distrust the Providence of God. He by Patents which he (a) caus'd to be publish'd, forbad all (a) 29. of his Lieutenant-Generals, Captains and Dec. 1632 Soldiers, upon pain of Corporal Punishment to do any Violence to those that should enter *Francfort*, or go thence to Trade; and commanded them to assist them against the Enemy. He treated the Count *de Hamman* graciously, and gratify'd him with the Baylywick of *Steinheim*, which lay for his Convenience.

As to the Elector of *Saxony*, he (b) (b) 13. of took *Leipsick*; and permitted Colonel Sep. 1631. *Wrangler* to march out thence with the Imperial Garrison, saving a hundred that retired thither after the Battel, whom he detained Prisoners. He re-conquer'd all he had lost in *Misnia*; and being at *Dresden* he sent away Colonel *Paradis*, Agent from *Cadretta* the Spanish Ambassadour, who was come to reconcile him with the Emperour: without making him any other answer, but that he

I had



- had served Ferdinand the Second as well,  
 as he had been ill rewarded by him: That  
 he had been constrained to strike up an Al-  
 liance with the King of Sweden, to rescue  
 himself from the Oppression he lay under;  
 and that he could not now without ingrati-  
 tude separate himself from him. (a) Being  
 Sep. 1631. departed from Bressa, he fort'd on Lu-  
 tace which Tassembue and Goer had a-  
 bandoned by order from the Court of  
 Vienna, and secured it to himself by  
 good Garrisons. From thence, he entered  
 into Bohemia, with his Army, the Van-  
 guard of which was led by Henry Ma-  
 thias Count de la Tour, the Father, and  
 for'd Schlakenau, which was pillag'd  
 and sack'd. He also took Tetschen, the  
 Magazine of the Imperialists, and Rem-  
 ple by Composition; and sack'd a town  
 without resistance, who it had a Garri-  
 son of four hundred Men, who went  
 out cowardly. He defeated (b) five  
 Sep. 1631. hundred Croates, who were advanc'd  
 to plunder the Castle of the City of  
 Dresden; and caus'd them to be pur-  
 sued as far as Stoppel. After having (c)  
 Oct. 1631. fort'd on Leutmeritz upon the Elbe, and  
 on Randaus; he came before Prague;  
 and had it summon'd to surrender; The  
 Inhabitants

Inhabitants open'd their Gates to him, on Condition that they should peaceably enjoy their Properties & Liberty of Conscience; that they should be Exempted from Extraordinary Imposts: that the Jews should there be Maintained and Protected: and they received by Night fifteen Cornets of Horse, and thirteen Companies of Foot. In the Morning the Elector attended by the Dukes of *Altembourg* and his whole Army, made his entrance therein, and took his Lodging in *Wallestins* Palace. This Lord who was gone thence some days before, retired to *Zenaim*, ten Leagues from *Vienna*; and the Count *de Michna Balhazar de Maradas*, Wrangler, and several of the Emperour's Officers made their Escape to *Budensis*. The Count *de la Tour* recover'd his House, which since his Banishment, the Count *de Michna* who had possess'd it, had embelish'd; and seeing twelve Heads of his Friends, formerly executed as Rebels fix'd upon the Gates of the Town, He caus'd them to be solemnly Interr'd in the Church (a) of the *Hussites*, called *Tein*.

(a) 20. of  
No. 1631.

Altho the Rest of *Bobemia* follow'd the example of the Metropolis; and sub-

mitted to the Saxons, Except *Pilsen*, *Budweis* and *Tabor*. The Exiles returned to take Possession of their Estates; and the Peasants rising, pillag'd such of the Ecclesiasticks as had absented themselves, and stoned the Emperour's Soldiers. *Arnheim* the Elector's Mareschal (a) 3. of Dec. 1631 defeated (a) General *Goitz* and Lieutenant *Tieffembach*, who had assembled their Forces near *Limbourg* to surprize him; and push'd them into that Town, which they set on fire to facilitate their retreat. *Thysel* a Captain of Horse came with a Thousand Men before *Eger* upon the Frontiers of the upper Palatinate; and the Inhabitants having in the night time open'd a Gate to him in spite of the Magistrates, he made himself Master of the Place which took the Oath of Allegiance to the Electour. This Captain stopp'd the Insolence of his Men who would have plunder'd a Monastery of Nuns: Protected the Ecclesiastiques: and of the Jews exacted the 10th part of their Estates. The Electour being out a Wild Boar hunting, had like to have been taken by the *Croates*, who took his Doggs and the Rest of his Equipage; and with all hast return'd to *Prague*.

*Prague*. Some days after he retir'd to *Leutmeritz*: and left the Conduct of his Troups to *Arnheim*, and the Government of *Prague* to the Baron *de Holfkirch* with a thousand Horse, and four Thousand foot. This Baron defeated (a) 23. of some Regiments of *Croates*; and took their Cornets which he brought to *Prague*. He discover'd that the Religious of the Convent of *Sarkhoff* had intelligence with the Enemy: that they had giv'n him the signal to draw near, by ringing of all their Bells: that they had made a Breach in the Wall of the Town, where four Men on Horse-back might enter a front: and respecting their Character, he inflicted no other Punishment upon them (b) then that of (b) 30. of turning them out. Dec. 1631

As for the *Landgrave* of *Hesse-Cassel*, he forced (c) *Fritzlar* of the Dependences of the Electorate of *Mayence*: and (c) Sept. 1631. gave it up to plunder for two Hours. Marching with Eight thousand Men and six pieces of Cannon, he upon Composition (d) took *Minden*, *Hoexter*, *Paderbone*, and *Hirschfeld*, which ransom'd (d) 8. of themselves from pillage; and he caus'd their

their Cattel to be drove away, which he distributed among his own Subjects, to reward them for that which the Imperialists had taken from them before. He caus'd (a) the Territory of *Fulden* and the States of *Westphalia* to contribute, and brought under his subjection, *Falkenstein*, *Rissenberg*, Places of Importance, *Erichsburg*, *Warbourg*, taken by assault, *Stettin*, *Wolmarzen*, *Munden* and *Amoenbourg*. Afterwards he led twelve thousand Men to the King in *Franconia*; and accompany'd him to the siege of *Montz* wherein he had a

(a) Nov.  
1631.

(b) 23. of (b) good share.

Dec. 1631

The Dukes of *Mecklenbourg* and General *Tode*, continued the siege of *Rostock*; and redoubling their efforts, filled up the Ditches and undermined the Ramparts. The Baron *de Wirmstad* who commanded in the place, defended it for five Months with a Garrison of three Thousand Foot and two Cornets of Horse. But at length being out of all hopes of succours after *Tilly's* defeat; and seeing the Soldiers and Inhabitants Mutiny against him, he demanded to Capitulate; and surrender'd

(a) upon



# GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS. 319

(a) upon these Conditions : That he (a) 16. of  
 should march out with Arms and Baggage, Oct. 1631  
 two Demy-Canons, one Field piece, two  
 Thousand Weight of Powder, Bullets pro-  
 portionably ; That he should be Conducted  
 to Wolffembuttel, or if that was besieg'd  
 to some other Town upon the Weser ;  
 That during his March he should be provi-  
 ded with Bread, Beer and Cheese as much  
 as he had occasion for ; That the Officers  
 of Wallenstein Duke of Bridland might  
 stay there without receiving any harm, or  
 go away with their Goods : and that the  
 Prisoners on both sides should be Delivered,  
 &c. And beginning his march, he was  
 escorted by Fredrick Hensfeldt with a  
 hundred and fifty men on Horse back,  
 and joyn'd himself to Colonel Rann-  
 inghausen to besiege Hattenbach,  
 where the Ammunitions failing the  
 Garrison, they had order from the  
 Count of Mansfeldt who was besieged  
 in Magdebourg to repair to him.  
 After the Reduction of Rastach,  
 the Dukes attack'd Weismar invested  
 before ; and repell'd a thousand Men  
 of the Besieged that made a furious sally  
 upon them. Colonel Gram, Governour

of the Place, made also frequent sallies to hinder the Approaches of the *Suedes*. Notwithstanding his Resolution having been ever to confine the Enemy in a very narrow Compass, he lost a great number of Soldiers and Officers, and among others Colonel *Adeffa* an *Italian*; and the Dukes lost *Breitenbach* a Lieutenant-Colonel, and several Persons of Condition. Thus *Gram* being press'd and void of all hopes of Succours, treated with the Dukes; (a) and obtain'd the Freedom of sending to advertise *Tieffembach* Mareschal de Camp to the Emperour of the State of the Place, on Condition, that his Captain that was deputed should return within a Month: that the Town should be immediately surrendred without any delay: that there should be a Truce in the mean time. That without Contravention to it, the Dukes might upon Composition receive the Whale-fort, which they held invested, if it surrendred for want of Provisions. That the Imperialists should leave in the Town the Arms and Artillery then in the Place: and that they should not do any Prejudice to the Inhabitants. The Month being expired,

(a) 10. of  
Jan. 1632.

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pired, he march'd out with Arms and Baggage. But as he had caus'd a Swede to be kill'd upon suspicion of his endeavouring to make his soldiers desert him: that he had taken along three hundred Muskets, and some field-pieces being dismounted and Embal'd with his Equipage; caus'd several Cannon to be bury'd, and pillag'd the Ships that were in the Port: General *Tode* having had notice of all this, pursu'd him with all Expedition: kill'd five hundred of his Men, took two thousand of them more, who list'd themselves under his Colours; and brought him back Prisoner with a Commissary of Warrs, who offer'd Fourteen thousand Dollars for his Ransom.

General *Bannier* besieged Count *Mansfeldt* in *Magdebourg*, with Eleven thousand Foot and Thirty two Troups of Horse: caus'd five Batteries to be rais'd, Plaid upon the Ramparts and Custom-House, without Intermission, and reduc'd the Beleaguer'd to an Extreme Distress of Victuals, salt, and Ammunition. Knowing that the Count had Lodg'd the Baron *de Wirmund* in *Wansleben*, and Colonel *Benninghausen* in the

29. of Oct.  
1631.

the parts adjacent to favour the reviv-  
 tualling of the Place, he beat up the  
 Colonels Quarters and surpris'd his  
 Troups; and with that suddenness in-  
 vested *Wansleben*, that he deprived the  
 Baron's Forces of all means of running  
 away or Fighting: Disarm'd fifteen  
 Ensigns of Foot, and two Cornets of  
 Horse that were in that place, which he  
 distributed in his Army, and detain'd  
 the Officers Prisoners. Nevertheless  
*Bennigshausen* rally'd thirteen hun-  
 dred Men; and having broke thro'  
 the *Swedish* Camp, put himself into  
*Magdebourg*. Thus the Garrison being  
 reinforced to the number of three thou-  
 sand Men, made frequent sallies; and  
 carry'd in all the Victuals and forrages  
 of the open Country. Some days after  
*Bannier* had notice that the Count de  
*Pappenheim* was coming to the relief of  
 the Distressed with Eight Thousand  
 Foot, and Eighteen Cornets of Horse;  
 and that he might not be enclos'd be-  
 tween *Pappenheim* and *Mansfeldt*, he  
 rais'd the siege; and encamp'd at *Cals-  
 ben* upon the *Elbe*, in an advantageous  
 Post, which he also caus'd to be fortify'd  
 and Entrench'd. For he and all the Ge-  
 nerals

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generals of *Sweden* had orders from the King not to fight in his absence, unless the Occasion of a certain Victory was offer'd; that so some particular Defeat, might not prejudice his affairs, and divert him from pursuing the Main of the Imperial Army. Thus *Pappenheim* pass'd without Difficulty; and came to *Magdebourg* with all his forces. In pursuance of his Commands, Colonel *Klener* with two thousand Musketeers, six Cornets of Horse, and three pieces of Cannon, forced *Gommern*, *Schamibach*, *Salza*, and the Neighbouring Villages; and after having sack'd them, laid 'em in Ashes. *George Duke of Lunenbourg* advanc'd as far as *Wolfsenbittel*, and *Pappenheim*, despairing of being able to defend *Magdebourg*: He thereupon levell'd the Out-works, burnt the Mills, broke the bridge, burst eighteen Cannons, threw as many into the *Elbe*, into the Air blew up the Bastions, Walls and Cathedral Church, loaded three hundred Waggon's with all the Booty; and marching out with all his forces, directed his way towards *Donnersteden*. *Bannier* joyn'd himself with the Duke of *Lunenbourg* and General *Tadt*, and made all hast to intercept his way



(a) Dec.  
1631.

way, & (a) penn him up between them. But *Pappenheim* taking long marches escap'd them; and having ravag'd all the places thro' which he pass'd, came to and encamp'd in the *Neighbourhood* of *Hainden* upon the River of *Wefer*. All that the *Swedes* could do was that they seiz'd on *Steinbruch*, and on *Stewerwald*; and those that entred into forsaken *Magdebourg*, extinguish'd the fire to save what was left; took up the Artillery that was thrown into the River: repair'd the Fortifications; and recalled the Inhabitants that were dispersed in the Circle of *Saxony*. They returned thither very numerous; and having again dugg up the Mony they had hid, they rebuilt their Houses, and caus'd their Town in some manner to recover it's Pristine form. *Bannier* Garrison'd it with three *Swedish* Companies, and therein found Powder, Balls, Matches, and other Ammunitions which the *Imperialists* knew nothing of.

(b) 13. of *Tilly* on another side departed (b) Sep. 1631. from *Halberstadt* whither he had made his Escape after the Battel: Re-assembled the wrecks of his Army; and repair'd to *Hildesheim*. He caus'd a Bridge

of

of Boats to be laid o're the *Weſer*: and from the Elector of *Cologne* receiv'd a ſuccours of five Regiments of Foot, and two of Horſe: took twelve pieces of Cannon out of *Hamel*: advanc'd towards (a) *Warbourg*; and from thence (a) 27. of he paſſ'd to *Triſlar* in *Heſſe*, to defend Sep. 1631. the Biſhop of *Wirſbourg*, and the Electors of *Mentz*, *Trier* and *Cologne*. He there joyn'd his Army to that of the Counts of *Altringer* and *Fugger*, whom he ſent afterwards into *Bohemia*; and (b) 8. of while that the King beſieg'd *Wirſbourg*, Oct. 1631. he drew his Troups together at *Falde* with deſign to ſuccour the Place. But having not been able to get thither time enough, he put diſverſe Garrifons into the Towns on the *Rhine*: paſſ'd the *Mein* at *Selingſtadt*, and Encamp'd in the *Bergſtraſſe* upon the Frontiers of the *Lower Palatinate*, to have his Eye upon the *Suedes*. He was there re-inforc'd with fifteen thouſand Men brought him by Colonel *d'Offa*; and having had order from the Elector of *Bavaria* to draw near to cover his Territories, he paſſ'd the *Tauber*; and ſack'd (c) *Rotembourg*, (c) Nov. tho' that it ſurrendred upon Compoſi. 1631. tion, out of ſpite for that ſome days before

fore it submitted to the *Suedes*: He likewise took *Winsheim* and *Oxenfort*; and attempting upon *Weirheim*, he there lost two thousand Men. For the Governour made a furious Sally upon him; and at the same time the *Suedes* that were in Ambuscade in the Neighbouring Forrest fell upon his Rier. Nevertheless he reviv'd the Bishop of *Bamberg's* Courage; and made him break off the Treaty began with *Sueden*, and refuse the Contributions that were demanded of him. Drawing near *Noremberg* he took *Lichtenaw*, *Allorf*, *Lauff*, and *Hersporen*; and sack'd the Marquisate of *Anspach*; where his Soldiers ransack'd and ferreted into the Marquiss'es very Tombs. He Summon'd those of *Newremberg* to pay him a hundred thousand Crowns for Contribution, to cashier five thousand Men they had raised, to deliver the *Suedes* to him that were in the place, to furnish him with Victuals and Forrages for his Army; and to declare themselves in favour of the Emperour. But they gave him answer in Volleys of their Canon, one of which pierc'd the Litter he was in; made furious Sallies upon him under the Conduct of the Count de

*Solmes*:

*Solmes*: took divers of his Quarters; and a great number of Prisoners, among others a Prince of *Anhalt* and divers of his Officers. Furthermore, while he was at *Rod*, near *Newremberg*, a hundred and twenty Quintals of Powder having taken fire dismounted most of his Ordnance; and main'd him a vast number of Soldiers. Thus he rested satisfy'd with putting of Garrisons into most of the places he had taken from the *Seigniory*, and into several others of *Swaben*; and having hastily (a) dislodg'd, without any apparent cause, he retired toward the *Upper Palatinate*. Without this the King had resolv'd to hasten to the Succours of *Newremberg*, and had already caus'd a part of his Forces to advance, which he counter-manded, when he he heard of the Deliverance of the City.

(a) 29. of  
Nov. 1631

The Elector of *Bavaria* being as much afflicted as surprized at the loss of the Battel, sent Money and Orders to *Tilly* to assemble fresh Troups: Conven'd the States of his Province at *Landshut*; caus'd new Leavies to be made: form'd a Camp of twenty thousand men near *Donauwert* on the *Danube*: repaired thither

(b) 28. of  
Au. 1631

(a) Octo.  
1631.

thither (a) with his Council and Officers, and drew Tilly upon the Frontier of the *Palatinate* to cover *Bavaria*, without disquieting his Head with the Pain the Circle of the *Rhine* lay under. That he might have the more time to be in a readiness, he had recourse to Artifice; and by the Interposition of *France*, propos'd

(b) Nov.  
1631.

(b) an Accommodation to the *Suedes*, and struck up with them a Truce for fifteen days. At *Munnick* he receiv'd *Charles* Duke of *Lorrain*, who being entr'd into *Germany* with an Army of twelve thousand Men to assist the Emperour and the *Catholique League*, and Conferr'd Caresses and Favours on him as far as he was able. He had feigned that he would treat with the King. But considering that he could not maintain himself in Possession of the *Electorate*, but by the same means that he had acquired

(c) Dec.  
1631.

it, he sent (c) *Donnesberg* his Chancellor to *Vienna* to Negotiate with the Emperour; and of him demanded the enjoyment of the Revenues of *Upper Austria* for the security of the Charges he had hitherto been at, and exemption from the passage and Enquartering of the Imperial Army, since that it was to march unde



under the Conduct of *Wallestein* his Enemy. Having obtain'd his desires, he offer'd all his Forces to the Emperour, and promis'd to act in Conjunction with him so to hinder the Invasion of *Austria* and the Hereditary Countries. Then the Duke of *Lorrain* being Male-content upon his having lost the half of his Army, a part of which had been garrison'd along the *Rhine*, and to see that the Command of those of the Emperour and the Leagues, which he had expected, had been conferr'd on *Wallestein* and *Tilly*, he took leave of the Duke of *Bavaria*, and passing thro' *Augsbourg*, return'd into his own Territories.

The Emperour *Ferdinand* the second was in a mighty Consternation at the loss of the (a) Battel ; and reproach'd (a) 28. of Au. 1631. himself for having followed the Violent Counsels that had been given him. He consider'd that he was without Troups, without Mony, & as it were Expos'd to the Mercy of the *Swedes*. He was likewise (b) Startled at the Birth of the two (b) 27. of No. 1631. Children of a Peasant of *Weinhausen* near *Vienna*, fasten'd to each other by the Navel, at the sudden Death of *Grantzen*, one of his Counsellors of

K

State,

(a) 5. of State, who fell (a) at his feet just as he  
 De. 1631. had his mouth open to pass his Verdict  
 upon the fall of one of the Towers of the  
*Jesuits* Colledge, erected to his Glory,  
 in the year 1627. taken away by a hur-  
 ricane; and more then All at the Ele-  
 ctor of *Bavaria's* Negotiations with  
*France* and *Sweden*, as if he meant to  
 leave him in the Lurch. He reformed  
 the Officers of his Court, and dismiss'd  
 those he could spare. He caus'd the E-  
 lector of *Saxony* to be courted to an Ac-  
 commodation by the *Spanish* Ambassa-  
 dours Agent; and the King of *Sweden*  
 by the *Landgrave* of *Hesse-Darmstadt*,  
 and by the Ambassador of *England*, out of  
 a persuasion that the *Elector Palatine*  
 should be restored. He demanded succours  
 of the Princes of his own House, of those  
 of *Italy*, of those of his own Court, of  
 his own Officers, of the Lords of his re-  
 tinue, of his States Assembled. The King  
 of *Hungary* his son, and the King of  
*Spain* furnish'd him, each with three  
 hundred thousand Duccates: The Pope  
 and the Great Duke of *Florence* with  
 considerable sums. Cardinal *Diertri-*  
*ltein*, fifty thousand Crowns: The Prince  
 of *Echemberg* three hundred thousand  
 Dollars:

The Count of *Miebna* a hundred thousand : The Bishop of *Vienna* fourscore thousand ; *Stralendert* his Vice-Chancellor Eighteen thousand Duccates ; and all his Subjects the Taxes that were imposed upon each of their Heads. He had particularly need of a General to retrieve his Losses : The *Spaniards* propos'd to him *Ferdinand* his Son King of *Bohemia*, by whom they were favour'd : and the *Germans*, *Wallestein*, and to him represented that he was a successfull and an experienc'd Captain : that he was belov'd and desired by the Soldiers ; that he had vast riches to furnish sums upon Occasion ; and a Wonderful address in raising of Men. The Emperour was prevailed upon by this Latter Party, so much the more Easily as that he had never been more Potent then while this Lord stood possess'd of the Command of his Armies ; and dispatcht away *Maximilian Wallestein* the King of *Hungaries* Master of the Horse, afterwards Baron of *Questemberg*, with the Count *de Wertemberg*, and lastly the Prince *d'Eschemberg* to *Zenaim* in *Moravia*, offer'd his Generalship to *Wallestein* Duke of *Fridland*, with twelve hun-

dred thousand Rix-Dollars annual Pension. This Duke did for a long while stand to be entreated: declared he would live and dye amidst the Comforts of a Private Life: complain'd of having been unjustly dispossest'd of that Trust; But after diverse reiterated Instances, accepted it at first for three Months, and then for ever at the Persuasion of his Nephew, and of the Prince of *Eschemberg* his Intimate friend: On Condition that he should be as well the *Emperour* as the *King of Spains Perpetual Generalissimo*: That he should have an *Absolute Authority*: That neither the *Emperour* nor the *King* his Son should come into the *Army*: That he should be recompenc'd in the *Hereditary Countries*, and in the *Provinces* he might Conquer: That he should at his own Pleasure dispose of the *Confiscations*, without the *Emperours* Consent, or that of the *Chamber of Spire* being necessary thereunto: That he should give *Safe-Conduets* and *Pardons* without any dependency: That he should ratify those that were granted by the *Emperour* to render them vallid: That he should have power to make *Peace*: That he should have satisfaction giv'n him for the *Dutchy of Mexelbourg*: That he should  
be

be furnish'd with the Provisions and Mo-  
neys for which he had Occasion; and that  
the Hereditary Countries should be open'd  
to his Army. The Spaniards express'd a  
Joy either feign'd or reall, for his Re-  
stitution; and to give him a publick  
testimony of their Good Will, they sent  
him the Order of the Golden-Fleece.  
Whereupon Wallestein recalled to him,  
Tersky his Brother-in-Law, the Counts  
Galas, Mansfeld, Alteingher, Montecucu-  
li, Mickna, Mareschal Thieffembac, Bal-  
thazar de Maradas, the Baron de Hona,  
and other the Officers that had already  
served under him: gave them Commis-  
sion to make Leavies, and appointed  
their Rendezvouze at Zemain: Engag'd  
some to undertake them out of their  
own Purse, in hopes of an ample re-im-  
bursement: Promis'd double Pay to o-  
thers: caus'd an abundance of Arms to  
be bought up in Lombardy: and in this  
manner in three Months space brought a  
powerfull Army on Foot, with twenty  
four pieces of Great Ordinance. At Vi-  
enna Publique Prayers were made for  
the Prosperity of the Emperours Arins.  
The Secular Priests and the Religious  
went in Procession to the Churches; and



all the young Children separately to the Cathedral, where the Bishop presented them to God, that so the Innocent might unbend the Cœlestial Ire, which the Culpable had incurr'd.

If the figure *Waldstein* makes in this History be consider'd, it will not be thought amiss for us to draw his Picture in this Place. He was Tall, Vigorous, Lean, Sober, Vigilant, Severe, dissembling, Ambitious, Humorous, Prudent, Magnificent, Liberal, Valliant : He had a quick Eye, rather small than great, a round face, an olive Colour'd Complexion, his hair reddish and very Short : he spoke very Little but very  
 • roughly ; and hardly ever smil'd. With rigour did he punish, and he rewarded with Profusion. He caus'd one of his *Valet-de-Chambres* to be hang'd for having awak'd him sooner then he had given him orders. He banish'd a Trouper that had no Boots ; and degraded two Soldiers from arms, for not having discover'd a passage in the Enemies Country with all the Exactness he expected. He order'd that upon pain of Death none but red Scarfes should be worn in his Army ; and because a Captain of Horse had trod under foot one  
 Embroad-

Embroider'd with Gold of another Colour, as soon as he was told his Generals Pleasure, he made him Colonel, and then a Confident. He forbade the Officers of Horse ever to be without Boots and Spurs: the Officers of Foot from wearing any: or for any one to speak aloud in his Court, or near his Tent; and caus'd this Regulation to be kept so strictly, that ev'n his Chiefest Officers were oblig'd to tye the Rinsals of their spurs. His least Presents were to the value of a Thousand Crowns: *Isolani* General of the Croates, having presented him with two Cornets, which he had taken from the Swedes, he gave him six thousand Francks; and in the Evening at the Count of *Blansfeldt's* House who had invited them to Supper, after that *Isolani* had lost this money at Play, he caus'd the like sum to be paid him anew by his Treasurer. He had ever his hands open to do good to Persons of an Extraordinary merit; and measur'd his Benefits by his own Quality, and not by the Condition of those that receiv'd them. As he did not any Action of Moment without knowing whether the Aspect of the Planets was adverse

or Propitious to him, he commanded *Pirroni* a *Florentine* his Confident to go to *Vienna* in his Service, to engage *Giovanni Bapista Seni*, a *Genourze* that taught *Astrology* there; and this friend having brought him at twenty five Dollars Monthly Wages, he told him he was not pleas'd with this Sallary and that he should be asham'd to have Learned Men so Cheap. Thus he gave *Seni* four hundred Dollars for his Journey which was but Ten Leagues, a Coach and six Horses: and two thousand Dollars annual Sallary paid beforehand. His Expences were Incredible. He caus'd a hundred Dishes to be serv'd at each Meal upon his Table. He had fifty Halbardiers that were ever upon the Guard in his Anti-Chamber: twelve others that made continually the round of the place where he was, for the hindring a noise which he could not endure: He had a great number of Footmen: Sixty Pages all Noblemen that Learnt their Exercises at his House: A World of Serving Gentlemen: Four Masters of his Chamber; who admitted those to Audience that were to speak with him: Six Knights and six Barons

Barons about his Person to receive his Commands: An Eminent Lord for his High Steward; Fifty Chariots each drawn by six Horses: fifty Tumbrils when he march'd for the Field: fifty Men that led each of 'em a Horse of Value in his hand: A Pallace at *Prague* built with a Royal Magnificence in the Room of a hundred Houses which he caus'd to be pull'd down: another in the City of *Gidzin* which he had caus'd to be Enlarg'd, and where he had founded a Charter-house, and a Colledge of *Jesuites*: A Stately Castle at *Sagan*: another at *Zenaim*: five hundred thousand Dollors Revenue, besides the Incomes and Pensions of his Places: and three Millions in the Banck of *Venice*. He was a Baron of Ancient Extraction in *Bohemia*, where there are no Dukes, and very few Counts. He was born a *Protestant*; turn'd *Catholique*, was Page to *Ferdinand* Marquis of *Burgaw*, Arch-Duke of *Innspruck*: marry'd the Daughter of *Charles* Count of *Arac* Principal Counsellor and Favourite to the Emperour, who gave the other to the Count *de Terski* Colonel, and to both immense Riches: Of the Emperour obtain'd the  
Trust

Trust of a General of an Army, which he rais'd with his own mony, and upon his own Credit; and which he render'd Victorious over all *Ferdinand* the Second's Enemies; till the coming in of the *Swedes* into *Germany*.

- The King had been so long separated from the Queen his Consort, that he had reason to think the time Tedious. Wherefore he sent to *Erfort* whither she was repaired; directing her to come near him; and in order to meet her, he departed (a) from *Mentz*, whose Government he conferr'd on the old Count *de Solmes*. He receiv'd her at *Hanaut*, wherein she made her Entry, and the next day he return'd with her to *Gelhausen*, and from thence to *Francfort*, (b) where they Lodg'd in the Pallace of *Braunfels*, accompany'd with the Deputies of the Body of the Magistrates, with their Horse and Foot. The Marquis *de Brezé*, Ambassador Extraordinary from *France*, having Audience of the King, desired to prolong for eight days the Truce agreed on with the *Catholique* League; and assured him that this Term being Expired, he should have all manner of Content. But the King
- (a) Jan. 1632.
- (b) 20. of Ja. 1631.



King refus'd him; and let him see that the Emperour and the Elector of *Bavaria* did not make such Great Preparations for the War in order to make Peace. He ask'd him also whether King *Lewis* the 13<sup>th</sup>. would hinder the *Spaniards* from passing the *Adoselle*, or whether he himself must bend his thoughts that way; That he might be inform'd of these Difficulties, he sent the Baron *de Horn* to *Metz*, where the *French* King was at that time; and Encharg'd him with such good Instructions, that as soon as this Ambassador had been heard, the Alliance was confirmed between the Two Crowns, far from breaking off as many did Expect. Chancellor *Oxenstern* coming near to *Francfort*, the King sent his Coach to him: made him a gracious Reception: invited him to Dinner; and spent the Rest of the Day with him in his Closet; where this Minister gave him an account of what had been transacted, and of what he had negotiated. The Deputies of the Town of *Cologne* being come to Treat of an Accommodation, the King signify'd to them that he consented thereto, provided they gave Liberty of  
Con-

*Conscience to the Protestants: if they re-nounc'd the League: if they paid him the Contributions, which they Furnished to the Elector of Bavaria; if they dismiss'd their Troups: if they gave free Passage to him; if they receiv'd an Intendant who might advertise him of the Performance of these Conventions; and sent them back because they had not power to conclude. Insomuch that this Treaty came to nothing: because that the Magistrates and the People of Cologne, ascertain'd themselves that the Forces of the League would defend them; and that the Swedes having their hands so full of the Imperialists, would not have time to think of them. The King gave a Favourable Audience to Paw Ambassador from the States General of the United Provinces; and sent Chancellor Oxenstiern unto them, who was dispatch'd speedily away to the Hague. Frederick, Elector Palatine King of Bohemia having been retired into Holland, had now pass'd the Rhine at Wesel, and taken a Con-  
 voy of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and being come to (a) *Frankfort* with  
 Seventy Horse and forty Coaches, the  
 King receiv'd him with great Civility;  
 ever*

(a) 10. of  
 Feb. 1632

ever treated him as King : gave him ev'n the Presidency ; and oblig'd the *Landgrave* of *Darmstadt* to give him the Quality he had acquired by his Election. This redoubled the Aversion of that Prince's Enemies ; and was the occasion that some days after, they set fire to the Castle *Heydelberg*, by which means its Beautyfull Front, was disfigured. As the Truce for fifteen days granted to the League was Expired without it's having satisfy'd it's Promises, and the hopes it had giv'n the Ambassador of *France*, the King distributed Commissions to make new Levies : order'd *Christian* the Third Son of *Charles* Count *Palatine* at *Birkensfelt* to form a Body of an Army in the Neighbourhood of *Strasbourg*, and of the Marquisate of *Baden*, and on him conferr'd the Trust of General of his Horse. He sent *Frederick* Marquis of *Baden-Dourlach* to *Strasbourg* to compleat a Treaty there depending ; and imagin'd that the nearness of his Troups would Facilitate it's Conclusion. He came to an accommodation with the City of *Ulme*, which fell off from the *Imperial* Party : and Garrison'd it with twelve hundred Men

Men, under the Command of Colonel *Ritvavein*, for the Preserving of that important Place. His own Vigilance, and that of his People dis-appointed two great Conspiracies at the same time. The People of *Wirsbourg* having resolv'd to give admittance to their ancient Friends, and to Cut the *Swedes* Throats, were discover'd and Convicted of this Perfidy: the most Culpable punish'd with Death: Others by the Confiscation of their Estates: the People Disarmed and the Garrison re-inforced. Those of *Spire* being persuaded by the Governors of *Hild.berg*, of *Francken-dal*, and *Udenheim* had conceiv'd the like Design; and their Letters having been intercepted, they underwent a less Punishment, by reason they had the Ecclesiasticks for Accomplices. The

(a) 19. of King being (a) departed from *Franc-*  
 Feb. 1632. fort, which he caus'd to be Fortify'd,  
 he return'd to *Mentz*; and besieg'd  
*Creutzenac* in the Palatinate, & won it

(b) 22. of (b) by assault from the *Spaniards* who  
 Feb. 1632 defended it. He took the Castle at Dis-  
 cretion; and caus'd the *Spanish* Garri-  
 son to march out, to whom he gene-  
 rously gave their Lives and Swords. In  
 this

This strong Place he found five hundred Tunn of Wine; and a thousand Loads of Corn. From thence he return'd to *Francfort* with the King of *Bohemia* who had attended him: and had notice that the Arch-Duke *Leopold's* Men had abandoned *Billikheim*, and *Seltz*, Towns in the *Palatinate*.

In the mean while *Tilly* having assembled his Army at *Norlingen*, sent one part of it into *Bohemia*, another into *Swaben*; and with the rest won the fort (a) of *Miltshourg* in the Marquisate of *Arspach*, and therein put young *Pappenheim* in Garrison. From thence he went to *Donnauert*, where he conferr'd with the Duke of *Bavaria*; and repaired to *Amberg*, where he was inform'd that *Mareschal Horn*, Governour of *Franconia*, had taken in (b) *Hoeftadt* (b) 19. of Jan. 1632 and *Bamberg* by Composition: He resolv'd to drive the *Swedes* thence; and being follow'd by *Cratz* Lieutenant General of the League, who had three Thousand Men, and the Bishop of *Bamberg*, with his Armour upon his Back, who was come to joyn him, he advanced towards that Town. In his way he lodg'd some Troups in (c) *Altorf* and (c) 27. of Feb. 1632 in



in *Auff*, to secure his Retreat in case of need. At his arrival at *Bamberg*, he made his Cavalry fall upon the Enemy, that came out to meet him; and *Cratz* having backt him with some Troups of *Croates* and *Dragoons*, and three hundred Musketiers, he made the Regiments of *Bandissin*, of *Billaw* and *Solmes* give way, and gain'd the Suburbs. *Horn* having rally'd his Men, and stopt the Runaways, repell'd the *Bavarians*; and when that they being reinforc'd with fresh Troupes had made him quit the Bridge, he barricado'd himself at the Entrance of the Town, and defended his Post till night. But considering that the City was of vast Extent; that it was open on Several sides, and commanded by the Parts adjacent, he embark'd his Baggage, his Cannon and Ammunition: pass'd the *Mein* with his Horse and Artillery: caus'd the Bridges of *Eltmars* and *Holstadt* to be broken down; and rally'd the Rest of his Troups at *Kammern*. The next day *Tilly* being entred the Town without resistance, caus'd him to be pursued by his Horse; and kill'd him four hundred Men, what in the Field, and the former

mer onsets; Besides those that were knock'd on the Head by the Peasants of the Bishoprick. He lost no less on his side; and among others a Count *de Sultz*, a Lientenant Colonel and a Captain of *Croates*. Some days after, *Horn* being resolv'd to have his Revenge, came by night with all his Cavalry to *Zeil* half a League from *Bamberg*, where the Regiments of *Blankart* and of *John Merode* were Quarter'd: Set Fire to their Quarter: Cut them in Pieces: Won their Standards; and retired to *Hassfurt* without any Loss. And *Tilly* moving-on with his whole Army to drive the *Swedes* thence, *Horn* put three Regiments in the Place: sent his Baggage to *Schneueinfurt*: posted his Cavalry in the Neighbourhood; and Encamping at *Geltersheim* waited for *Tilly*. But the Enemy made not any attempt, and Manifested that he himself was seiz'd with the fear he meant to have struck into the *Swedes*.

The King being advertis'd of what pass'd, departed (a) from *Francfort*, to be a sharer in this Business, and surmounting the Difficulty of the ways, that retarded the March of his Infantry,

(a) 3. of  
Mar. 16. 2.

of his Cannon and Baggage, he joyned *Horn* at *Geltershelm*, where the Two Armies were found to amount to Thirty Thousand Men. He likewise sent for that of *Bernard* Duke of *Weymar* and of *Bannier*; and after having punished some Mutiners at *Ochsenfurt*, who would have delivered that place to *Tilly*, he lodg'd himself at *Kitzlaghen*. *Tilly* being Startled at the approaches of so Formidable an Enemy, refresh'd the Garrisons of *Cronac* and *Forcheim*, retreated in long Marches to the *Palatinate*: caus'd the Bridges and Mills of all the Places where he had pass'd to be broken down; and to divert the storm that threatned *Bavaria*, invited *Galas*, *Alcinger* and *Wallestein* to succour him. But this Latter was deaf on that Ear, and whatever orders he had from the Emperour to march, he excus'd himself from so doing under divers Pretexs, that he might be Reveng'd on the Elector of *Bavaria*, who had Sollicitated his Deposition at *Ratisbone*, and express'd a trouble at his Re-establishment, or to Augment his own Glory by the Diminution of that of *Tilly*. The King being accompany'd by the King of *Bol-*  
mia,

*nia*, and by *Augustus* Prince *Palatine* at  
*Sultzbach*, by *Bernard* Duke of *Weymar*,  
 pursued *Tilly* with all Diligence; and  
 passing (a) at *Newremberg*, he was there (a) 21. of  
 received as the Deliverer of that Town Mar. 1632  
 by the whole Body of the Senate, who  
 made him a present of four Exquisite  
 Brass Battery pieces with the Carriage,  
 and the necessary Ammunitions, and  
 with Two Globes of Silver, the one Cœ-  
 lestial and the other Terrestrial hallow,  
 Guilt within, and enamell'd without  
 very Artificially. The King without  
 staying follow'd *Tilly* so closely, that  
 the *Swedes* took the same Lodging at  
 Night, which the *Bavarians* had quitted  
 in the Morning; and had *Wilsbourg*  
 Summon'd to surrender. But as this  
 Place is Scituated upon a Mountain of  
 difficult access, and that it was defend-  
 ed by a strong Garrison, commanded  
 by young *Pappenheim*, who answer'd that  
 he would bury himself there, the King  
 pass'd on that he might not lose time;  
 and come before (b) *Donnauert* upon (b) 26. of  
 the *Danube*. The Electour of *Bavaria* Mar. 1632  
 and *Tilly* who had judg'd that this Place  
 would be the first attack'd, had fortify'd  
 it's outworks with deep Entrenchments,  
 L 2 with

with divers Horn works, and with a Fort bult upon a Hill that commanded it; and for the keeping of it had put therein *Rodolphus Maximiliannus* Duke of *Lawembourg*, with several Regiments of Horse. The King won these Fortifications; caus'd three Batteries to be erected, one on the Terrasses of the Fort, and the Two Others against the Town and Suburbs; drove back the Besieged who made a Furious Sally upon him: stopp'd up the way against the Succours they had hopes giv'n them of, by Troups which he posted near a Wood to way-lay it; caus'd Colonel *Hebron* to pass the *Wornitz*. to press the Place on that side: Fix'd his Galleries to the Ditch; and the Breach being made, prepared for a General assault. The Duke of *Lawembourg* having fully perform'd his Duty, and seeing the Inhabitants and Soldiers disheartned, abandon'd the Town: pass'd the Bridge at the Mercy of the Musketades and Cannonades of the *Swedes*: caus'd it to be broken down after him; and retired to *Ingolstadt*. The King entred the Place immediately, some Houses of which were plunder'd, notwithstanding



ing the King had giv'n contrary orders; and only found therein eight pieces of Cannon, a thousand Loads of Corn, and a thousand Bushels of Salt. *Tilly* was blam'd for not having better defended this pass of the *Danube*. But not having been able to do more, either thro' the Weakness of his Army, or thro' the Division that was in it, he encamp'd between the Rivers of *Lech*, and of *Ach*, near *Rain*: caus'd the Bridges to be broken down: entrench'd himself powerfully in an advantageous Place, inclos'd with Redoubts, Horn-works, Tenailles, and Bastions; and lin'd the *Lech* with Soldiers as far as *Augsbourg*. The Elector of *Bavaria*, to secure that great Town, put two Cornets of Horse into it, and twelve Ensigns of Foot, with the Consent of the Magistrate: and afterwards made himself Master of it, and Disarm'd the Inhabitants. *Tilly* and *Alteinger* went thither in Person to provide for the Defence of the place; and all the Open Country having taken refuge in this City, they were at no small loss how to convey Victuals thither in sufficient abundance.

The King having pass'd the *Danube*

at *Donauwert*, encamp'd at *Northheim*, and seiz'd on all the Towns that were between him and *Ulm*, to facilitate the Communication with this Latter, and render the River free, which plentifully furnish'd him with Victualls. Having view'd *Tilly's* Post, he caus'd a Retrenchment to be made by night upon the Banck of the *Lech*, and there rais'd three Batteries of Seav'nty two pieces of Cannon, which early in the Morning thunder'd upon Six Regiments of *Bavarians*, lodg'd on the other side of the River in a Forrest. By favour of his Continuall Cannonades, whose Smoak blinded the *Bavarians*, he caus'd a Bridge of Boats to be made towards *Oberdorf*; and caus'd some Companies to pass, which Entrench'd themselves on the other side, and cover'd themselves with a half-Moon, before the Enemy perceiv'd them. Of this as soon as *Tilly* had intimation, he caus'd four pieces of Cannon to be pointed to break the Bridge, and to batter down the Defences of the Half-Moon; and commanded severall Regiments to attack it. The *Swedes* sustain'd their efforts with an incredible valour; and having been reliev'd, drove back the

the *Bavarians*, after three assaults obstinately fought on both sides. A Count of *Merode* was kill'd in this Action, *Meisteringer* wounded in the head; and *Tilly* below the knee by a Cannon-Bullet of three pound weight, which had made diverse rebounds. He often sworn'd away, either thro' the loss of his Blood, or the pain he suffer'd; and was carry'd in a Litter to *Ingolstadt*. He was there treated with Extraordinary Care; endured with as much Constancy as Pain, the taking four broken Bones out of his Thigh: and dy'd on the third day of his Wound. *Johan de Tsenclaus*, Count of *Tilly*, and of *Marbois*, was Born a *Walloon* Gentleman: carry'd a Musket from his very Infancy; and as well by his Valour, as long Services, became General of the Emperours Armies and of the Catholique League. He had Commanded in thirty two Battels, before the Descent of the *Suedes* into *Germany*; and had ever come off Victorious. He was of middle Stature, of Comely Countenance, Robust Complexion, Vigorous ev'n in his Old Age; Wise, Moderate, Pious; and Engag'd in no Undertaking, till having

been Prostrate on the Ground, he had Pray'd to God to bless the Event. He was benign to his Soldiers, and ev'n by his last Will gave Sixty Thousand Rix-Dollars, to the Old Regiments that had served under him. He could only be upbraided with having permitted the Massacre of the Inhabitants of *Magdebourg*. For being entreated to put an end to it by those that were toucht with Horror and Pity at the Cruelties there committed, he made them answer twice together, *that they must wait some hours longer, and that the Blooding was not yet great enough to weaken the fury of that Rebellious and Mutinous People.* During the Fray the King pass'd the *Lech* in Person upon his Bridge of Boats; and put the *Bavarians* to flight, who retreated by Night, some to *Newbourg*, and others to *Ingolstadt*. He afterwards took *Rain* without Resistance; and having caus'd the Bridge of *Augsbourg* to be fitted up again in three days time, march'd towards that Town, which he caus'd to be Summon'd to open it's Gates to him. He refus'd the Duke of *Newbourg*, who demanded the Neutrality of him, and exemption of Burdens for the  
Inhabitants;

Inhabitants ; & declar'd to him that he meant to have the Place at Discretion. but he was prevail'd to slacken at the Request of the *Protestants* : and made two Treaties at his Camp of *Leckhausen*, one with the Head of the Soldiers, and the other with the Magistrate. Thus the Garrison, consisting of seventeen Companies of Foot, march'd (a) out (a) 10. of with Arms and Baggage, Drum beating, &c. and was conducted to *Ingolstadt*. At the same time, he put two Cornets of Horse and two thousand Foot into *Augsbourg* ; and four days after he made (b) his Entry into that (b) 14. of Place, accompany'd by the King of *Bohemia*, by *Augustus* Prince *Palatin* at *Sultzbach*, by *Bernard* Duke of *Weymar*, by the Duke of *Holstein*, by several Ambassadors and his whole Court. He alighted at the Church of *St. Anne*, where he perform'd his Devotions ; and going to lodge in the Palace of the Counts of *Fugger*, in the place before it he receiv'd the Oath of Fidelity from the Inhabitants. Here he spent some days in splendidly treating his Friends, in having the Diversion of Football ; and above all, in conferring secretly with  
Colonel



Colonel *Fornespech*, who had served under him in *Prussia* against the *Polanders*; and promis'd to deliver the Castle of *Ingolstadt* to him, of which he was Governor. Whereupon he (a) departed (a) 15. of Ap. 1632. for the Execution of this Design; and for the better concealing of it, having directed his March towards *Franconia*, he turn'd on the Right, and all on the sudden came before *Ingolstadt* on the *Danube*. He drew near the Graft, and having Commanded some Regiments to descend into it, he caus'd them to set up the Ladders against the Castle: young *Tilly*, Governour of the Town, having upon Violent Suspicions caus'd *Fernespech* to be taken into hold, and Chang'd the Guards, repell'd the *Swedes*, and stopp'd the main of their Army, by frequent Discharges of his Artillery. Nevertheless the King rais'd some Batteries, and seiz'd on the Bastions on the Bridge side; and advancing to view the place more nearly, he was observ'd by a Gunner of the Town, who with a Cannon shot took (b) off the Crupper (b) 20. of Ap. 1632. of a white Mare, on which he was mounted. Afterwards, the People of *Ingolstadt* caus'd this Mare to be flead; and

and hung the Skin of it in the Cathedral Church in Commemoration of this Action.

This Shot, which without Wounding the King, cover'd him with Blood, terrify'd all his Men ; and induc'd them to beseech him to husband a Life so necessary to so many Nations, and to the German Liberty. He made them answer without any Concern, *that if he was the most Ardent, he was not the Sole Party concern'd in so just a Cause : that his Presence hasten'd the Happy Successes of it ; and that if God dispos'd of him, he would raise them up other Defenders.* Christopher Marquis of Baden-Durlach, was kill'd the same day by a Cannon-Shot ; and George-Frederick his Father, a Learned and Zealous Protestant : when he was told these sad Tydings, he said with great Constancy, *that he was not surpriz'd at it, and that he very well knew his Son to be Mortal.* S. Estienne, the French Agent in Bavaria repair'd to the King in his Camp ; and to incline him to make Peace, represented to him, *that the Elector had not any stronger inclination : That he had disapproved Tilly's Enterprize upon Bamberg : nay and that*  
he

he had been in doubt whether he should admit him into his Territory. The King told him, that he spoke without having order from his Master: That tho' the Duke of Bavaria had as much Prudence as Dissimulation, he had deceiv'd himself when he had preferr'd Treacherous Hopes before his Amity: that his fine Words were without effects, as time past had made appear; and that if he meant to treat in good Earnest, he should deliver up Ingolstadt: Cashier his Troups; and restore the Electorate and Palatinate to the King of Bohemia. Having thus dismiss'd this Agent without offending Lewis the 13th, he rais'd the siege of Ingolstadt, which might be of length; and contented himself with leaving some Regiments in his Camp to hinder the Excursions of the Garrison of that Town. With the Rest of his Army he march'd towards Landsbut upon the Iser; which not being in a Posture of Defence, surrendred upon the first Volleys of Cannon; and got redemption from plunder by paying a hundred thousand Dollars, and by the promises it made of contributing. Then the King subdued Meßburg, the Bishoprick of Frisingen; and came (a) before Munich

(a) 7. of  
May.  
1632.

*Munich* the Capital of *Bavaria*, where he drew his Army up in *Battalia*. He meant to burn that Town, out of Revenge for the Massacre of *Magdebourg*. But the Inhabitants falling prostrate at his Feet, wrought upon him by their Tears and Entreaties: paid him four hundred thousand Dollars; and oblig'd themselves to Contributions. The King, having made his Entry into their Town, took his Lodging in the Magnificent Palace of the Duke, who was withdrawn to *Salzbourg*; and in the Arsenal found a hundred and forty pieces of Cannon, fifty of which were of Fifteen pounds Balls, twelve call'd the Apostles of still more, three of still a greater Boar, that could hardly be stirr'd by reason of their Weight; another called the *Hogg* of an immoderate Bulk; and another, wherein they had hid three hundred thousand Duccates. Being conceal'd under ground, they were hall'd thence by Engines; and drawn to *Augsbourg*. The King visited the Church of the *Jesuites*; and the Rector having made a most Eloquent Speech to him, he disputed with him in Latin, concerning the Mass he was saying. He caus'd a considerable

considerable Alms to be distributed to the *Capuchins* who saluted him; and one of them having Exhorted him to turn *Roman-Catholique*, the Religion of his Ancestors, he was not offended at this freedom, and considered his Intention more than his Words. He caus'd Money to be thrown out to the People, who flock'd in Crowds to see him; and curb'd the fury of his Soldiers, who to revenge some of their Companions that were Massacred by the Peasants, put out their Eyes, and cut off their Noses, Ears, Legs and Arms.

At the same time the Elector of *Bavaria* went from *Salzbourg* into the Neighbourhood of *Ratisbonne*; and to Secure that Important place which was in the Heart of his Dominions, and which the *Swedes* might propably Seize, he obtain'd of the Magistrate, thro' the Bishops Intercession, the Liberty of Lodging some Companies in the place, upon the promise he made, with the Guarranty of the Clergy, of giving them their pay, and not intermeddling in the Government. But one Sunday while the People were in the Churches and Temples, they march'd

out



out under Colour of making a Review ;  
 and having secur'd the Gate they fir'd  
 some Musket-Shots. At this Signal five  
 hundred Horse and two thousand Foot  
 of the Elector's Army, Commanded by  
*Cratz*, ran in all haste, and being got  
 within, Disarm'd (a) the Inhabitants, (a) May.  
 and Plunder'd their Houses. The Ele- 1632.  
 ctor immediately being follow'd with  
 all his Forces, made his Entry into the  
 Town ; and constrain'd the People to  
 work on the Fortifications, which he  
 caus'd to be trac'd around the City.  
 Upon the Complaints made hereof by  
 the Inhabitants to the Emperour, he  
 wrote to the Elector about it ; and with-  
 out blaming him for so hardy an En-  
 terprize, for fear of Provoking him, he  
 prayd him to put an end to this Disor-  
 der. The Elector hereupon moderated  
 the Licentiousness of the Soldiery, if  
 he did not utterly repress it, and con-  
 tented himself with causing some of the  
 most Culpable to be punish'd. In the  
 mean while, the *Suedes* took *Landspurg*  
 and several other Towns in *Bavaria* &  
 in *Swabia*, as far as the Lake of *Con-*  
*stance* : and three thousand of their  
 Dragoons near *Weingarten*, defeated the  
 Army

Army of Arch-Duke *Leopold*, consisting of ten thousand Men : and took Colonel *Schuvendien* Prisoner, whom they sent to *Ulm*.

Ap. 1632. *Wallestein* had already taken (a) the Field ; and before he made any attempt upon *Bohemia*, he offer'd Peace to the Elector of *Saxony*, on Condition, that the Protestants should enjoy the Ecclesiastical Goods : That the Princes and Cities of the Empire should be maintained in their Liberties ; and that they should restore the Places and Countries they possess'd. The Elector having declar'd that he could not hearken to any particular Treaty, nor renounce the Alliance of the *Suedes*, *Wallestein* caus'd him to be press'd again upon this Subject by Colonel *Sparr* ; and by Rich Presents gain'd his Principal Officers to persuade him to strike up a Bargain : either out of Design of rendering him suspected to his Allies, or effectually to gain him ; or to express his acknowledgement to him for having preserv'd his Palace at *Prague* and his Goods : or that he believ'd upon his Astrologers Assertion that some malignant Star threatned him at that time with ill Success : or to give the King the leisure of

of ruining the Elector of *Bavaria*. But this Negotiation breaking off without any fruit, he (a) repair'd to *Pilsen*; and there made the review of his Army. (a) 1. of May. 1632.

There he received the Deputies of *New-remberg*, who came to represent the reasons to him, which their Town had had to joyn with the *Swedes*: and contrary to their Expectation, he Treated them with as much Ceremony and Magnificence, as if they had been Ambassadors from the most Potent Prince in *Germany*. After some days, having giv'n them Audience, he took their Credential without reading it; and told them *that he was well inform'd of the Occasion of their Deputation: that if he could he would himself have gone and return'd an Answer to their Fellow-Citizens, to see if their effects were conformable to their Words*: and without Explaining his Mind further, he dismiss'd them Civilly, and had them re-conducted with a Pompous Safe-guard.

From *Pilsen* he went to *Prague*, which was defended by two Regiments of *Saxons*, and by the Militia of the Town, and having (b) in vain call'd upon it to surrender, he batter'd it continually (b) 4. of May. 1632.

M

with 1632.

with twenty pieces of Cannon. The Breach being made, and then enlarg'd, he caus'd two assaults to be made, which were vigorously sustain'd; & at the third he won the place, and constrain'd the Garrison to retreat into the Castle. Forthwith did he assail this Fortrefs, and press'd it with so much Violence, that the Saxons surrendred upon Composition, and content with quitting their Artillery, their Colours, and Ammunitions, march'd out with Arms and Baggage. *Little Prague* was sack'd not without the murmur of the *Catholiques*; and the *New* where the *Protestants* and *Jews* resides, did with money obtain its Redemption from Plunder. Those were punish'd that had favour'd the Party of the Saxons; and especially the Exiles, the most considerable of whom had timely made their escape. *Wallenstein* afterwards sent out a Detachment of Troups under the Conduct of *Holch*, Sergeant Major of Battalia, who took (a) *Egra*, and *Elnbogen* without resistance, tho' these Places were of importance; and to surprize the Army of Saxony, encamp'd at *Leutmeritz* upon the *Elbe*, and commanded by *Arnheim*, he

(a) 15. of  
May. 1632

he renew'd the Proposals of Accommodation with him; and had it view'd by some of his Principal Officers in the Disguise of Trumpetters. But *Arnhem* having had notice that diverse Regiments of the *Imperialists*, advanc'd towards *Brix* and *Auffix*, he guess'd they came to hem him in on Both sides, while that *Wallestein* should charge him in the front with his whole Army. And farr from expressing his Diffidence to him, he writ him back word, that he had order and Power to Treat: put new Demands to him; and sent him several Couriers to agree upon the Points. In the mean while he caus'd his Baggage to pass the Mountains: pass'd himself by night with his Cannon over the Bridge of *Leutmeritz*, which immediately he Broke; and retreated to *Pirn*, where he caus'd a Bridge of Boats to be made upon the *Elbe*; and waited for the Elector of *Saxony* and General *Bannier*, who were to joyn him with Ten Thousand Men. Infomuch that *Wallestein* was deluded by his own Tricks, and at his coming to *Leutmeritz* having found only a few sick Men, and Pedees, he made them smart for his over-great



Credulity. Thus the Emperour recover'd the Kingdom of *Bohemia* with as much ease as he had lost it; and caus'd thanksgivings to be made to God on this Account in all the Churches of *Kienna*.

The Other Provinces were no less Toss'd with the War that Stagger'd the Body of the Empire. *Pappenheim*, General of the *Catholique* League in Lower *Saxony*, took *Erirhsburg*, *Einbeck*, *Verden*: drove back the *Lands-grave* of *Hesse-Cassel*, into *Gottingen*: and beat the *Swedes* in several Encounters. *Todt* Mareschal of the *Swedes*, won *Boxtebude* (a) by Composition; and with the Garrisons consent he distributed it among his Troups. He besieged *Staden*; and caus'd *Rotenbourg* to be besieg'd by Colonel *Lehausen*. *Pappenheim* freed the last of these Places: succour'd the Other and constrain'd *Todt* to retire: Which *Todt* accordingly did so very orderly, that he cut in pieces four Troups of *Bavarians* under the Conduct of *Bennighausen*. After this advantage, he return'd the same way back, and attack'd *Staden* with more Vigour than he had done before. *Pappenheim* being shut up in that Town made furious Sallies; and having provided

(a) 3. of  
March.  
1632.

provided for the Security of the place, he broke out across the Assailants, which he did so much the more easily, in that *Todt* and the Duke of *Lunenburg*, who had joyn'd him, did not agree well together. Insomuch that the King recalled *Todt*; and put *Baudisin* in his room. Some days after, *Pappenheim* near *Horneberg* fought the Troups of the Arch-Bishop of *Bremen*, who left him the Field of Battell; and took fifteen hundred Men newly rais'd by *Sueden*, which he enroll'd under his Ensigns. Notwithstanding these advantages he abandon'd *Staden* to the Duke of *Lunenburg*, and to *Baudisin*, who thus remained Masters of the River of *Elbe*; and having Sack'd the Archbishoprick of *Bremen*, he retreated towards *Hesse*. After his departure the *Landgrave* seiz'd (a) on *Brillon*, a Town of the E- (a) May. lector of *Collogne's*, and defeated four 1632. Regiments of Colonel *Benninghausen*, whom he took Prisoner. He took *Borchendrich* by Assault upon the Frontier of *Westphalia*; and seiz'd on *Munden* an Important Pass upon the River of *Weser*. But *Pappenheim* ravag'd *Hesse*; and made his Excursions as far as the

Gates of *Cassel*. Then being join'd to the Count *de Gronsfeldt*, he march'd against the Duke of *Lunenbourg* and *Baudisin*, Encamp'd near *Hildesheim*, & was so smartly receiv'd by them, as compell'd him to retire. Thus the Duke of *Lunenbourg* and *Baudisin* made themselves Masters of *Newbourg*, of the Castle of *Calemberg*; and caus'd *Hildesheim* to be Fortify'd. In short, these several Generals over-ran Lower *Saxony*, *Westphalia*, *Hesse*, and in their Turns had diverse advantages over one another.

*Ossa* and *Haraucourt* Leaders of the *Lorrainers*, ravag'd part of *Alsatia*, several Cities of the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*; and the *Marquisate* of *Dourlach*.

(a) 25. of  
Ap. 1632. The Count of *Emden* having (a) pass'd the *Moselle* and the *Naw* between *Creutzenach* and *Bingen*, took *Alzheim*, without opposition, was beaten by the *Rhingrave* near to *Nider-Ulm*; and being re-inforced with three thousand Men, by *Don Philip de Sylva*, he seiz'd on *Newstadt* and *Spire* which Colonel *Horneck* surrendred to him so Cowardly, that he had afterwards his Head cutoff at *Mentz*. He Exacted fourscore thousand

land Rix-Dollars of the Inhabitants of *Spire*, which he refus'd to put into the hands of *William Marquis of Baden* the Emperor's General in that Circle; and fearing the *Suedes* who press'd him closely, he made a faint of passing the *Rhine*, and escap'd to *Trier*, where *Don Gonzales de Cordova* joyn'd him with six thousand *Spanish* Foot, and twenty two Cornets of Horse, follow'd by the Count *de Merode* with the Levies he had made for the Emperor.

On another side, the Marshalls *de la Force*, and *Dessau*, Generals of the French Army consisting of twenty four thousand Men, set about putting in Execution the Treaty which the Elector of *Triers* had made with King *Lewis* the 13th, who was to be the Guardian of all his Places. Inso much that this Prelate deliver'd (a) to them the (a) 12. of June. Fort of *Hermanstein* upon the Banks of the *Rhine*, where they put *la Saluda* 1632. in Garrison; and he had done the same with his Capital City and with *Philipsbourg*, if the Count *d'Isenbourg* had not made himself Master of them upon the Emperours account. Afterwards Marschal *Horn* caus'd the *Spaniards* to

- (a) 13. of (a) quit *Coblentz*: and put it again in-  
 June. to the *French* hands, according to the  
 1632. agreement made between the two Kings.  
 He also took *Trarbach*, *Grafenburg*,  
 (b) 30. of *Spire*, being (b) abandoned by the  
 June. *Spaniards*; and oblig'd *Strasbourg* to  
 1632. declare it self for the *Swedish* Party.  
*Bernard* Duke of *Weymar*, and General  
*Bannier*, who commanded in *Swaben*,  
 Defeated the Arch-Duke *Leopold's*  
 Troups near *Fissen*; forc'd that place,  
 and those of *Ehreberg* and *Fridberg*;  
 and burnt this latter by reason of the  
 Perfidiousness of the Inhabitants, who  
 had receiv'd in *Cratz* General of the  
*Bavarians*. After that the *Mareschal*  
*de la Force* had been recall'd into *France*,  
 and that *Mareschal Deffiat* was dead (c)  
 (c) 17. of at *Lutzelstein*, the *Mareschal d'Estrée*,  
 July. being sent in their Room to Command  
 1632. the Army, took *Treves* and some other  
 Towns; and restored the Elector to the  
 Possession of his Electorate.

But as all these losses were less sen-  
 sible to the Emperour, than the Extre-  
 mity, whereunto the Elector of *Bava-*  
*ria* was reduced, and the danger im-  
 pending on *Upper Austria*, he sent divers  
 Courriers to *Wallestein*, who intended  
 to



to invade *Saxony*; and press'd him so Earnestly, that at last he resolv'd to aid his Enemy. Whereupon this General left *Don Balshazar de Maradas* at *Leutmeritz* with Eight thousand Men, to hinder *Mareschal Arnheim* from making any attempt; and march'd toward the *Upper Palatinate* with all his Army, whose Rear he himself conducted, Count *Gallas* the Main Battel, and *Alteinger* the Vanguard. In crossing a Wood between *Neumach* and *Freistadt* he was so happy as not to be Wounded by a Musket-shot, which pass'd thro' his Coach, nor the Count *de Tersky* his Brother in Law, who was with him. Some believ'd it to be an accident happening, for that the Soldiers, for Diversion sake, discharg'd their Arms: Others that it was a design upon his Life, laid by his Enemies; and he himself was not sorry that the World should be of this Opinion, that so he might become the more recommendable at the Court of *Vienna*, and there heighthen the merit of his Services. At *Lutiz*, near *Egra*, he joyn'd (a) the Elector of *Bavaria*, who was come from *Ratisbone* to meet him; and

(a) 19. of  
July.

much 1632.

much ado had he by his Civility to dissemble the aversion he had for this Prince, whose Presence redoubled it. The King being inform'd of their conjunction, departed from *Donauwert*, where he was at that time; and repair'd to *Newremberg*, where he judg'd they would make their first efforts, having only an Army of Sixteen thousand Men. He trac'd out a Camp of about a League in Circumference out of the Town, Forts, Redoubts, Ditches Eight foot Broad, and proportionably deep, Retrenchments sometimes triple according as was needfull: caus'd this Great Work to be finish'd in a short time, by Seaven thousand Men. as well *Swedcs* as Inhabitants, whom he caus'd to work continually upon't: He garnish'd it with three hundred pieces of Cannon: Lodg'd his Troups therein, and provided for the security of the Town. Being incommoded by the Enemies *Cromes* who were continually hovering about his Post, he caus'd them to be Charg'd by several Squadrons of Horse; and mingled Dragoons on Horse-back with them, who afar off pierc'd the Bodies of those disarm'd Horse-Men,

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Horse-Men, and killed a great Number of them. When that *Wallestein* and the Elector appear'd at *Schuwabach* at the head of Sixty Thousand Men, he march'd out against them, without being startled at the inequality of their Number; and rang'd his Cavalry upon the Bank of a River that was between him and the *Imperialists*. But *Wallestein* being not willing to Expose himself to the hazzard of a Battel, and judging it impossible to force him to it, resolv'd to cut off his Provisions on all sides; and by this means reduce him to quit *Newremberg*. For this purpose he put his Troups into advantageous Posts around the Town: sent his *Croates* to *Forcheim*, to take the Communication of *Wirsbourg* from the *Swedes*; and entrench'd himself in his Camp, which *Cronack*, *Ratisbone*, and other Places furnished abundantly with all things.

It was impossible that two Armies in one anothers preface should be long without attempting something; and without their trying one another often in particular conflicts. *Tubael*, a *Swede*, after having broken four Troups of *Croates*,

(a) 5. of  
July.  
1632.

*Croates*, was involv'd by Seav'n Regiments: and having lost four hundred Soldiers remain'd himself a Prisoner. The *Suedes* defeated two (a) Regiments of *Croates*; and took their Leaders Prisoners, whom they brought to the King. They cut the Garrison of *Forcheim* in pieces, which had newly plunder'd the House of the Counts of *Castel*; and the next day near the same place, they broke some Troups that came thither to carry away the Provisions they had left in the Castle. The *Landgrave* of *Hesse-Cassel* having charg'd the *Imperialists*, he kill'd a hundred of them, and took six hundred more, who list'd themselves under his Ensignes. The *Finland* Cavalry under the Conduct of Colonel *Stalhausen*, near *Kizingen*, put divers of *Wallestein's* Squadrons to flight; and having gallop'd them as far as *Uffenheim*, enter'd that place with them: put them to the Sword; and brought away a hundred Waggon's laden with Meal. *Damie* an *Imperial* Captain having been taken, as he meant to pass without a Convoy from one Quarter to another, the King was by him inform'd, that *Wallestein* had made a great Magazine of Provisions

Provisions at *Friestadt*, and commanded some Regiments to go fetch them and Conduct them into his Camp. Immediately *du Badel* whom *Wallestein* had releas'd without ransome, did by the Kings Order depart by Night, with his Dragoons, and some Cornets of Horse, to go to *Friestadt*: Took the Town by petarding it: put the Garrison to the Sword; and having Loaded a thousand Waggons with Victuals, and taken a thousand head of Cattle, set fire to the Place, and march'd with all Expedition to get to the *Swedish* Army. *Wallestein* had intimation of it; and detach'd Colonel *Sparr*, Sergeant-Major of his Army, with Eight Companies of the Regiment of *Gonsague*, and of that of *Coloredo*, Twenty Companies of *Croates*, and five hundred Muskietiers to cut off the *Swedes* in their return. At the same time the King being follow'd with his Horse, and some Regiments of Foot, took (a) the field, to get to *Friestadt*, or to facilitate the retreat of his Men; and having found *Spart* at *Burgethan*, he put his Cavalry to flight, and push'd his Infantry into a Wood, where it made a

Vigorous

(a) II. of  
Au. 1632.



Vigorous Resistance, and kill'd a Gentleman and a Page by the King's side. After a long Fight, the *Suedes* overturn'd it in a *Morass* hard by: kill'd eight hundred of them; took Prisoners *Sparr*, the Count *de Tersky* Colonel, four Captains, and several other Officers. Thus the King remain'd Master of the Enemies Forces and their Provisions; and having Examined *Sparr* in his Tent, he pardon'd him his having serv'd in the Imperial Party, contrary to the Oath he had taken at *Francfort* upon the *Oder*. This Colonel discover'd to him farther the design *Wallestein* had of starving him. But the *Suedish* Army found it's subsistence in it's own Valour: and besides it receiv'd each day fourscore thousand Loaves, and Forrages in abundance, from the People of *Newremberg*, who us'd their utmost endeavours to gratify the Generosity of their Defenders.

During these Occurrences *Bernard* Duke of *Weymar* with an Army of five and thirty thousand Men, composed of the Troups of *Swaben*, of *Franconia*, and of four Regiments which the Ele-  
ctor

stor of *Saxony* had lent him, repair'd to  
*Wffenheim*, and there join'd General *Ban-*  
*nier*, who had one of Fourteen thousand.  
 The King went (a) to meet them; and (a) 16. of  
 having commended them for their Di- Au. 1632.  
 ligence and Care, he Commanded them  
 himself in his return. By this means  
 he had above sixty thousand Men; and  
 as he was not of a humour to leave them  
 Idle, he resolv'd to make a powerful ef-  
 fort, to force the Enemies to a Battel or  
 retreat. He had Intelligence with a Sutler  
 and a Provant man of the *Imperial* Party,  
 who were one to set fire to the Ammu-  
 nitions, and the other to *Wallesteins*  
 Quarter; and he design'd to fall on at  
 the same time with the *Swedes*. But the  
 latter having been caught stealing some  
 Plate in the Tent of Colonel *Chromberg*,  
 confess'd the Conspiracy and his Ac-  
 complice; and both the same day were  
 broke upon the Wheel. This Enter-  
 prize having fail'd in this manner, the  
 King caus'd three Batteries of Eigh-  
 teen Pieces of double Cannon to be  
 rais'd against *Wallesteins* Camp; and  
 (b) attack'd it in the head, and by the (b) 21. of  
 flanks, with all his Troups, rang'd by Au. 1632.  
 Companies and by Squadrons. *Wal-*  
*lestein*

*lestein* being shaken by so vigorous an assault, & by seven hundred Volleys of Cannon, that were fir'd upon him without intermission; fell back towards *Burgstadt* and it's Old Castle: Posted himself upon two Neighbouring Hills, surrounded with a Forrest. Strongly entrenched himself there: And to render his Camp inaccessible by the Horse, he cover'd it with Trees that he had caus'd to be fell'd and interlac'd within one another, and which he had drawn thither. The King pass'd the next day to *Rednitz*, and lodg'd at *Furt*, that he might be the nearer to the *Imperialists*. Upon a false Rumour that they were decamping, he caus'd (a) his Artillery to play upon them; and himself with his Sword in his hand, led on his Men to the Charge, to gain the top of the Mountain that seem'd inaccessible. A part of his Horse alighted; and being joyn'd to the Infantry, made their passage across the Pallisade of Trees, and hew'd their way thro' to the Enemies very Bastions. There was not a *Suedish* Regiment but what came to Blows, and that perform'd it's Duty with so much Obstinacy, that those that had been present

(a) 24. of  
Au. 1632.

sent at the Battel of *Leipsick* own'd that to be nothing in Comparison of this Action. *Wallestein* seeing that his Men began to fall back; advanc'd to sustain them; and had no little trouble to prevaile with them to stand their Ground. The night put an end to this Conflict which lasted Ten Hours; and left the *Imperialists* in possession of their Retrenchments, which they would infallibly have lost but for the advantage of the Place which favour'd them: The King was all along in this Action expos'd to Tempests of Musketades; receiv'd one which without doing him any harm ript off the Sole of his Boot; and a Cannon Bullet of three pounds kill'd one of his Foot-Men, at his Elbow. In this Action he lost six Hundred Men, several Colonels and Captains; and his Wounded were General *Bannier*, The Counts of *Erlach*, *Erbistein*, young *La Tour*, two Colonels, Sundry Officers & a thousand Soldiers, that were under Cure in the Hospitals of *Newremberg*. *Torsten*son General of his Infantry, and several Colonels were then taken Prisoners. *Bernard* Duke of *Weymar* gain'd there a height opposite to that of the old Ca-

N

stle;

fte; and had a Horfe kill'd between his  
 Leggs. *Wallestein* loft there a Thousand  
 Soldiers, Sixty Officers, two Colonels,  
 The Counts *Aldobrandin*, *Carasta*, *Gon-  
 fagie* and *Fugger*, who dy'd two hours  
 after having been Examined by the  
 King; and had a Horfe kill'd under  
 him by a Cannon-shot. He deliver'd  
*Torstenfon*, and all the Other Swedish Pri-  
 soners; and fending them back to the  
 King without Ransom, he had him  
 told by Captain *Rifchel*, that he Esteem'd  
 him the greateft General in the World, and  
 that he fhould be fatisfy'd, fince he despair'd  
 of Overcoming him, if he could reconcile him  
 with the Emperour.

And indeed the King of Denmark's  
 Deputy at the Court of *Vienna*, made  
 an Overture of a Treaty; and with the  
 Emperour's confent conferr'd with *Wal-  
 lestein* about it. But his Interpoftion  
 having been in vain, the two Parties  
 continued to War upon each other, and  
 by frequent Skitmiſhes came to Blowes  
 in the Field: Wherein ſometimes one  
 fide, and ſometimes th' Other had the  
 advantage, according as they were  
 ſtrong or Weak. The King himſelf de-  
 feated a Battalion of *Imperialiſts* near  
*Enbach*:



*Enbach* : kill'd above a hundred and Fifty of them, and took a great number of 'em Pris'ners. Upon the Complaints that were made to him that the *Swedes* plunder'd the Subjects of the *Signiory of Newremberg*, he consider'd the Consequence of it, and forbid his Subjects upon pain of Death to Commit any such like thing. A Corporal and a Controller of Wars were accus'd and Convicted of having giv'n diverse advices to the *Enemy*, of all that occur'd in the Camp; and having been condemn'd, the first was Empal'd, and the other drawn to pieces by four Horses. In the mean while the King propos'd to himself to Lodge an Army near *Lichtenaw*, under the Conduct of *Bernard of Weymar*; and by this means to intercept the Channel of Provisions to the *Imperialists*, which that way deriv'd it's Victuals from *Swaben* and *Bavaria*. But *Wallestein* prevented him, and sent Troops thither, who without resistance shov'd out the Governour, *Patrice* of *Newremberg*. The King was sensibly concern'd at it; and commanded the Magistracy of the Town to seize on this *Patrice* and bring him to his Trial. The

*Imperialists* accommodated themselves with the Provisions that were in this Fort; and had the Conveniency of conveying them to them from the Neighbouring Countries. Inſomuch that the King deſpairing of either ſamifhing the Enemy in their Camp, or of drawing them to a Battle, cauſ'd *Schuvabach* to be attacqu'd, and *Rott* upon the *Regnitz*, which the Duke of *Weymar* took by main hand, and ſome others that might incommode *Newremberg*; and after having left this Duke with ten thouſand Men to guard his Camp, and bid

(a) 6. of Adieu to the Senate, (a) he departed with  
 Sep. 1632. the Reſt of his Army which he drew up in Battalia, and held it for ſome time in fight of the *Imperialiſts* without their daring to ſtirr out of their Quarters. He ſent one part of his Troups into *Franconia*, another into *Swaben*; and retired with fifty Thouſand Men to *Wintzheim*. *Walleſtein* being aſhamed at his having loſt Twelve thouſand Soldiers, and above two Months before *Newremberg*, without having perform'd any

(b) 10. of thing conſiderable, he decamp'd (b) four  
 Sep. 1632. days after; and being ſeparated from the Elector of *Bavaria* who return'd to  
*Ratisbon*,

*Ratisbone*, he went away to *Forcheim*, where he refresh'd himself for some time. After his Departure the Duke of *Weymar* follow'd the King : *Kniphausen* with some *Swedish* Regiments staid to guard the Camp ; Colonel *Schlammirsdorf*, commanded the Militia of the Town ; and Chancellor *Oxenstiern* settled himself in *Noremburg* by the King's order there to have the General Direction of all Affairs of Peace and War.

These two Great Armies where so many Troups were assembled, had cool'd and not stifled the War in the Provinces of the Empire. In *Lusace*, *Arnheim*, the Elector of *Saxony's* General, drove the *Imperialists* from *Luben*, which they had taken and re-taken ; and press'd *Guitaw* so sharply, that he had taken it, if *Don Balthazar de Maradas* had not dis-engag'd it by hastening to it's Relief. The Elector, who was then in the Castle of *Novenhoven*, perceiv'd that his Chamber-floor sunk (a) under (a) 5. of his Feet ; and to save his Life, he em- July. 1632, brac'd the Cross-bar of a Window, where he held 'till he was assisted. He was stagger'd by the Sollicitations of the *Imperialists*, who still offer'd him

Peace ; and fixt again in the Right Party by *Augustus* Prince Palatine at *Sulzbach*, whom the King sent to him. His Troups and those of the Elector of *Brandenbourg* together making eighteen thousand Men, entred *Silesia* under the Conduct of *Arnheim* and *Bourgдорff* to make a Diversion : Seiz'd on *Glogaw*, *Stenaw*, *Spartaw*, *Welaw* ; and finally, of *Lignitz*, whose Duke sided with the Electors. Being reinforced with ten thousand *Suedes* Commanded by Colonel *Tubal*, they beat the *Imperialists*, (a) who had recover'd *Steinaw*, and made themselves Masters of the Place ; and entred *Breslaw* by Composition, concluded with the Garrison, who march'd (b) out only with their Swords.

(a) 19. of  
August.  
1632.

(b) 31. of  
August.  
1632.

(c) 9. of  
July.  
1632.

(d) 24. of  
July.  
1632.

The Duke of *Lunenbourg* and *Baudissin* Generals of the *Suedes* in *Lower Saxony*, and in *Westphalia*, Besieg'd (c) *Duderstadt* ; and having taken it, caus'd it to be (d) Razed. They Attacqu'd *Eimbeck* ; and having repuls'd and almost defeated the Garrison, in a Sally it made upon them ; forced Colonel *Holtz* to resign the place to them. The Duke block'd-up *Wolffembutel* ; and turn'd the Course of the River another way,

way, that serv'd the Mills of the Place. *Baudissin* entred *Westphalia*: Burnt *Volkmarfen*: Seiz'd on (a) *Mar.* (a) Aug. *bourg*, and besieged *Paderborn*, being <sup>1632.</sup> defended by fifteen hundred Men. But *Pappenheim* after having Succour'd the *Spaniards* against the Prince of *Orange*, who was Encamp'd before *Maestricht*, repass'd (b) the *Rhine*; & being return'd (b) 2. of Septem-ber. 1632. into *Westphalia* caus'd the siege of *Paderborn* to be rais'd, and ravag'd the Diocess of that Bishoprick for the subsistence of his Troups. Afterwards he pursu'd *Baudissin* into *Lower-Saxony*, invest'd him in *Hockter*; and constrain'd the *Swedes* to dislodge thence, to retire to *Munden*. He deliver'd *Wolffemburgh*; made himself Master of *Hildesheim* and *Mulhausen*, and made each of 'em pay a hundred thousand Rix-Dollars for Contribution.

*Ernestus* Count of *Montecuculi*, General of the Imperial Army, and *Ossa*, Imperial Commissary, *Ferdinand* the Second's Lieutenants in *Alsacia*, and the Neighbouring Countrys, where they held the Best Places, and Commanded twenty thousand Men, Invaded the Territory of *Strasbourg*, and laid it



Desolate, to punish the Town for having sided with the Swedes. They put the Marquisate of *Dowrlach* to ransom; and having forc'd and plunder'd *Breten* in the *Lower-Palatinate*, they dismantled it, and carry'd away nine of the Principal Inhabitants for a Pledge of the others Fidelity. They surprized *Knittlingen*: kill'd four hundred Men in it, and burnt the Town. *Metternich*, Governor of *Heydelberg*, with a part of his Garrison, and of that of *Franckendal*, Besieged *Wiseloch*; and being assisted with *Montecuculi's* Troups, he play'd upon the Town with his Canon, and press'd it continually by Grenadoes and Bombs which he caus'd to be thrown into the place. But Mareschal *Horn*, and the *Rhingrave* came to it's Relief, and freed it. Having notice that *Montecuculi's* Cavalry was to come thither the next day, the *Rhingrave* laid himself in Ambuscade in a Cover'd place upon the way the Enemies were to pass; and when they appear'd this Prince fell upon (a) their Rier, *Horn* charg'd them in the Front; and after a sharp Fight put the *Imperialists* to flight, a thousand of whom were slain upon the Spot. Upon

(a) 16. of  
Au. 1632.

on this News *Montecuculi* and *Ossa* dis-  
lodg'd from *Oberhausen* ; and pass'd the  
*Rhine* towards *Udenheim*, with so much  
diligence, that they escap'd the *Suedes*,  
who pursued them. *Horn* went to  
*Strasbourg*, where he was (a) kindly re- (a) 20. of  
ceiv'd ; and having pass'd o're the Brid- Au. 1632.  
ges of that Town, he entred *Upper Al-*  
*satia*, seiz'd on diverse Places ; and  
caus'd the whole Country to Contri-  
bute. Afterwards he Besieg'd *Stolhoven*;  
and having reduc'd it to Extremity, he  
took it at Discretion. He distributed  
the *Germans* of the Garrison among his  
Troups, and detain'd the *Italians* and  
*Lorrainers* Prisoners, they refusing to  
follow the Example of their Compani-  
ons. By some Volleys of Cannon, he  
obliged *Obernheim* to open it's Gates to  
him : and pay him ten thousand Dol-  
lars. From thence he march'd towards  
*Offembourg* ; and before he made his ap-  
proaches, plac'd his Canon in Battery,  
and so terrify'd the Inhabitants, that  
they demanded to Capitulate. But ha-  
ving received three hundred Men from  
*Montecuculi*, who was between *Colmar*  
and *Brisac*, they fired upon the *Suedes*,  
and kill'd several of them. *Horn* being  
incens'd

incens'd at their perfidiousness, redoubled his efforts, and those of his Artillery; caus'd a world of Bombs to be thrown into diverse parts; and the Breach being made, prepared for a General Assault. However suffering himself to be overcome by the submission of the Besieged, he gave them their Lives: Exacted only twenty thousand Dollars of them; and suffer'd the Garrison, consisting of a hundred and twenty Horse, and three hundred Foot, to march out to go joyn *Montecuculi*. *Horn* left five hundred *Suedes* in the Place; and found a great many Canons in it, and mighty Magazines of Powder and Corn. He remain'd Master by this Conquest of the Valley of *Kinzigen*, and of the County of *Hanaw*, which he brought under Contribution: Garrison'd the Fort of *Ortembourg*: and put *Frederick* Marquis of *Dourlac* in possession of the *Upper Marquisate of Baden*, which this Prince in the Year 1629. had restored to *William*, Son of *Edward* the *Fortunate* Marquis of *Baden*. Some days after, *Leopold*, Arch-Duke of *Inspruch*, the Emperour's Brother, dy'd (a) in the County of *Tyrol*, being forty six years old

(a) 3. of  
Septem-  
ber. 1632.

old; and left *Ferdinand-Charles* the Eldest of his Sons for his Successor.

The Peasants of *Upper Austria* revolted against the Emperor to have the Liberty of professing the *Protestant* Religion; & to deliver themselves from the Impositions wherewith they were burdened. Those of *Muhl* began the Dance, and were immediately Seconded by those of the other Quarters of the Province. They Assembled to the Number of Eighteen thousand, being Divided into several Bodies: Seiz'd on the Frontier Places: Plac'd *Corps de Guards* along the *Danube*: put Chains a-cross; and Skirted it with Faulcon-Ordinances, to let such pass only as they pleas'd. They did the like upon the *Traun*, that they might have Communication with those of *Kremsmunster*, who kept correspondence with them; and threatned to lay siege to *Lintz*, the Metropolis of the Country. They sent Deputies to the King of *Sweden*, and demanded Leaders of him, and his Protection. The Emperour to disarm them, promis'd 'em by his Commissaries, the Abolition of what was pass'd; and the Moderation of Imposts. But Gentleness having only

only fir'd them the more, *Tieffembac* with his Regiment, and Eight Cornets of *Croates*, and Colonel *John de Wert*, with four Regiments of the *Catholique* League, attacq'd them on diverse sides; and by the Chastisement of some sent the rest to their own homes.

(a) Sept.  
1632.

At the same time *Holk* and *Galas* with nine thousand Foot, and diverse Regiments of *Croates*, enter'd *Voigtland* (a) by *Wallestein's* order, desolated and burnt the Open Countrey: forc'd the Towns, and Massacred the Inhabitants, without sparing either Women or Children: Besieg'd *Guichaw* which made them uneasy; and fearing the Despair of the People, who were resolv'd to defend themselves to the last Extremity, they rested satisfy'd with taking the place by Composition. They Plunder'd the Castle of *Augusta*, a House of Pleasure belonging to the Elector of *Saxony*; and took *Schoppeau*, where the *Croates* gorg'd themselves with Blood and Booty. *Chemnitz* sav'd it self by the Resolution of ten Companies of the Countrey-People; and *Dresden* by it's Artillery which made day thro' the Ranks



Ranks of the *Croates*. The Elector having order'd *Arnheim* to send him some Regiments of his Army, then in *Silesia*, advanc'd with the *Ban* and *Arriere-Ban* he had conven'd with some Troups, and the ruined Peasants who had taken up Arms ; and made the *Imperialists* retire. But he could not hinder them from Scaling *Frauenstein* ; and from Surprizing *Friberg*, where are the Tombs of the Princes of *Saxony*. The People of this last Town paid forty thousand Rix-Dollars for Redemption from Plunder, and the Elector fourscore thousand, to preserve the Sepulchres of his Ancestors. During these Occurences several Regiments of *Swedes*, being come unto the Succours of the Elector, and *Don Balthazar de Maradas* being too Weak against *Arnheim* and *Tubal*, *Holk* and *Galas* took *Leutmeris* ; and then made it their whole study how to defend *Bohemia*.

The Elector of *Bavaria* fearing to fall into the trouble which he of *Saxony* was but newly come out of, meant to recover *Rain*, one of the Keys of his State ; and had it besieg'd by *Altreinger* and

and *Montecuculi*, who had quitted *Alsatia*. Colonel *Mitziual* Commanded in the Place, cover'd on one side with a Moerass, and on the other, with divers Bastions he had there caused to be made; nor wanted neither Provisions, nor Amunitions, nor Soldiers for a good Defence. But he fell into a fright as soon as the Cannon of the *Bavarians* had made a Breach, tho' but of a fathom broad; and march'd out upon Composition. The King who was come to *Donnauert* in Order to relieve him, had him secur'd by his Provoes; and sent him Prisoner to *Newnemburg*. At the same time he Seiz'd on *Odendorff*, a House of the Count of *Fuggers*, whence he dislodg'd fifty Dragoons; and in one days time caus'd the Bridge upon the *Lech* to be fixt again, which *Montecuculi* had caus'd to be beaten down. He caus'd his Army to pass o're it, consisting of Seaven thousand Horse, and ten thousand foot; and Early in the Morning came before *Rain*, by favour of a great fogg, without being discover'd from the Place. He had hardly batter'd it with some Volleys of Cannon, but that three hundred Horse,

Horse, and three hundred Foot,  
 the flower of the Electors Troups,  
 ask'd to parley; and by the shameful  
 Capitulation they accepted of, they  
 march'd out the same day, some on  
 foot, and the rest with no other Arms  
 than their Swords. Insomuch that the  
 King recover'd *Rain*, with as much  
 ease as he had lost it. He put a Go-  
 vernour into it, on whom he rely'd;  
 and there trac'd out new fortifications,  
 giving order for going to Work upon  
 them with all Diligence. Being re-  
 turn'd to *Newremberg*, he conven'd the  
 Council of War to try *Mitzna*; and  
 as this Officer could not prove, that  
 he went about to punish the Rebellion  
 of the Soldiers, who had threatned  
 him to Cabal apart, unless he Capitu-  
 lated immediately, he was Condemn'd  
 to be beheaded. Which was Executed  
 (a) in the sight of several Regiments (a) 15. of  
 drawn up in Battalia, to let them know, October.  
 that tho' a Coward avoids a Glorious  
 1632.  
 Death upon a Breach, he meets with it  
 ignominiously upon a Scaffold. His Lie-  
 tenant Colonel was punish'd in the  
 like manner; and six Captains escap'd  
 it thro' the Queens Intercession, who  
 being

being at *Mayence*, had interceded for *Mitznal's* Pardon, and that of all his Accomplices. After this Example of Justice and Clemency, the King went to *Newbourg*, and caus'd a Bridge of Boats to be made there over the *Danube*, and so led his Troups over the River. He pursu'd the Count *de Montecuculi*, who pass'd hard by with five hundred Horse, and four thousand foot; and compell'd him to inclose himself in *Ratisbone*. He posted one part of his Horse near that Town, and the other before *Ingolstadt*: out of the Arcenal of *Ausbourg*, he order'd fifty pieces of Cannon to be taken, and the necessary Quantity of Powder and Bullets: sent Orders to the People of *Ulm* to be in a readiness, and to garnish their Magazines for a Considerable Enterprize; and Commanded several Commissaries to get together Victuals, Ammunition, and Wood to make Bridges. Which made it believed that he meant to besiege *Ingolstadt*, or *Ratisbone*, or both together: or that he had a Design to make a diversion in favour of the Elector of *Saxony*; and draw *Wallestein* upon the *Danube*, there to defend the

Elector

Elect<sup>r</sup> of *Bavaria*.

Mareschal *Horn* being animated Novem-  
 with the Passion which the King had for ber. 1634  
 the Allies of *Sueden*, Beleaguer'd *Ben-*  
*felden* with ten thousand Men, and  
 twenty two pieces of Ordinance, which  
 the People of *Strasbourg*, being incom-  
 moded by that place, had taken out of  
 their Arsenal: and with all Expedition  
 caus'd his Works to be advanc'd, his  
 Batteries rais'd, and his Galleries push'd  
 on to the very Brim of the Graft, to put  
 himself under Cover of the Artillery.  
 But the Ground was Boggy, and the  
 Town regularly Fortify'd with five  
 Royal Bastions, cover'd with Half-  
 Moons, and defended by all the Inhabi-  
 tants of the Parts adjacent, who were  
 retired with their Goods into this  
 Town, with a Resolution of burying  
 themselves in it. Insomuch that they  
 made frequent Sallies under the Con-  
 duct of *Balac* their Governor; and had  
 often the advantage over the *Suedes*. Be-  
 sides they rely'd upon *d<sup>e</sup> Offa* and the  
 Governor of *Zabern*, who promis'd to  
 relieve them; and give Exercise to  
*Horn*. And effectually, this latter ad-  
 vanc'd to put some Companies into  
 Q the



the Place: But the *Rhingrave* charging him as he was on the way, dispers'd these Troups: kill'd him three hundred Men; and took fifty Prisoners. The Garrisons of *Heidelberg*, *Frankenthal*, and of *Hudersheim*, over-ran and made havock of the Countrey to favour the Besieged, and to oblige the *Swedes* to send back into the Towns the Garrisons they had taken thence. *Horn* had them charg'd by his Cavalry, and as he had ever the advantage over them, he made them lay aside the Confidence of Stirring out any more. In fine, he found the means to drain the Gratts; and made a furious assault, wherein he was repelled by the Besieged. One *Swede* only got to the Top of the Rampart; and tho' the Enemy fir'd an infinite number of Muskets at him, he snatcht a Colours thence, which he presented to his General. The Governour of *Zabern* having made another Tryall, with six hundred Horse, two Thousand Soldiers, and four thousand Peasants to relieve the Place, *Horn* charg'd him so in the Nick as oblig'd him to retreat: and he continued to press the Town by a Continual Tempest

pest of Caunonades and Granadoes, when that the Breach was reasonably Large, and the Mine ready to play, he prepared for a General assault, and commanded his Cavalry to alight to fall on with the Infantry. The Belaguer'd being startled, demanded a Parley; and by the Capitulation which was concluded, they march'd out *Drum beating, March Lighted, a Waggon of Ammunition, and two pieces of Cannon.* The Emperours Soldiers were conducted to *Brisac*; and those of the Bishop of *Straubourg* to *Zabern*. Horn took two other Places with more ease; and to compleat the Conquest of *Alsacia*, where the *Imperialists* had only *Brisac*, *Colmar*, and *Schlestadt* remaining, he caus'd the two latter to be block'd-up at the same time. The *Rhingrave* had taken *Margelsheim* by force, and the Garrison having dared him, he put it to the Sword. Having had notice that *William* Marquis of *Baden*, was Advanc'd with Eighteen Cornets of Horse to relieve *Schlestadt*, he went out to meet him at *Wasserlin* above *Ensisheim*, where he surpriz'd him, and charged him so sharply that he put him

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to flight: Kill'd three hundred of his Men, without reckoning the Officers; and disarm'd three hundred Dragoons, who Listed themselves in his Troups.

Two other Wars that made a Division at the same time of the *Imperialists* that were in *Alsaria*, render'd the Conquest of it more easy to *Mareschal Horn*. *Julius Frederick*, Administrator of the Dutchy of *Wuttemberg*, the Portion of his Nephews, Invaded it with ten thousand *Swedes*; and from thence passing into *Swaben*, he call'd upon the Inhabitants to submit to his Government. The Inhabitants did Voluntarily Surrender; and sent away thence four hundred Men, which *Ossa* had there put in Garrison. He there found twenty pieces of Ordinance; and abundance of Provisions and Ammunitions. He made himself Master of the Isle of the Lake of *Constance*, wherein is scituated the Abbay of *Richenaco*; and brought most part of *Hegaw* under Contribution. He met with opposition at *Uberlingen* and at *Lindaw*, where there was two thousand five hundred Men; and was hinder'd from making any greater progress in that place by *Diffa*, who over-

ran

ran the Country with some Troups.

*Frederick* the 5th of the Name, flil'd Novem-  
ber, 1632.  
the *Constant*, Elector *Palatine*, treated  
with the King of *England*, *France*, and  
*Holland*; and Engag'd them to Succour  
him to drive the *Spaniards* out of the  
*Lower-Palatinate*. The King of *Sweden*  
desired that the Money which the King  
of *England* was to contribute in divers  
payments, might be paid down all at  
once upon the Nail; and deferred con-  
cluding the agreement till the return  
of his Ambassadour in *England*. Ne-  
vertheles she parted from *Frederick* with  
all the testimonies of a perfect Friend-  
ship; and permitted him to dispose of  
a part of the Troups he had upon the  
*Rhine*. Thus the Elector having taken  
leave of him repair'd to *Mentz*; and  
caus'd the *Swedes* and *Hollanders* to ad-  
vance, who besieged *Heydelberg* and  
*Frankendael*, and press'd them very  
briskly.

*Baudisin*, on another side, contributed Novem-  
ber. 1632;  
no less to the advancement of his Party  
than the other *Swedish* Generals. Ha-  
ving re-incouraged his Army, He  
march'd out of *Munden*, whither he  
was retired; and beleaguer'd *Lintz*  
upon

upon the *Rhine*, an Important Place in the Archbishoprick of *Cologne*, wherein the Elector had put three hundred Men to reinforce the Garrison, and himself had taken refuge in his Metropolis. He took *Linz* by Composition; and caus'd it to be fortify'd on the River side, the better to secure its Conservation. During this Siege he Surprized *Siebourg*; and without Resistance took the Neighbouring Abbay, scituated upon a steep Rock, whither they could not mount but by an inaccessible avenue. He there found three Hundred pieces of Wine, Seaven hundred loads of Corn; and a World of Ammunitions of all sorts. He entred into the Dutchy of *Berg*, and took *Vinkel* and several other Places: either to enlarge himself out of the Right of Conueniency; or to oblige the Elector of *Saxony*, who was in Contest with the Duke of *Newbourg* for that Dutchy, it making part of the Succession of *Cleves*. At the same time the Prince of *Orange* Encamp'd in the Neighbourhood of *Orsay*; which was taken by Count *William*; and block'd up *Rimberghen*, and Invested *Juliers* with two Thousand Horse.



Horse. He gave Passports to the Ele-  
 ctor of *Cologne*, and to the Duke of  
*Newbourg*, to repair to his Camp: and  
 they entreating him not to attempt those  
 Places, but to interpose his Authority,  
 to divert the Arms of *Baudisin*, he de-  
 clared to them, that he did nothing but  
 what was necessary to the Security of the  
 States General of the United Provinces;  
 and that *Baudisin* depended on the King of  
 Sweden. The Duke having sent his  
 Chancellor for the same purpose to the  
 Swedish General, *Baudisin* promis'd to re-  
 store what he held of the Duchy of Berg,  
 as soon as he should have orders for that  
 purpose; and to go demand it, he dis-  
 patch'd away this Officer, accompany'd  
 with a Trumpetter, who was to Con-  
 duct him where the King was. In the  
 mean while, he Summon'd *Cologne* to  
 furnish him with Provisions, and to give  
 him passage; and because they an-  
 swer'd without daring to satisfy him or  
 refuse him absolutely, he caus'd a  
 Bridge of Boats he had from *Mentz* to  
 be laid upon the *Rhine*, to have the Li-  
 berty of extending himself on both sides  
 that River, In this manner he took  
*Blankenhorg*, *Vindek*, *Audernac*: and al-

Novem-  
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most Conquer'd the whole *Electorate*. In the mean while *Holck & Galar* re- turn'd into *Saxony* with the Succours sent them by *Wallestein*; and laid all there in Fire and Blood. *Wallestein* after having stayd some time at *Forcheim* broke-upthence to go joyn them, and on the way fell into the *Marquisate* of *Beroish*, belonging to the House of *Brandenbourg*. He seiz'd on the Capital City, of which he exacted a thousand Dol- lars; and took Hostages for the security of the rest which she oblig'd to pay him. He Sack'd *Crenssen* and *Begnitz*; and laid their Territory desolate. He Summon'd *Culmbach*, where the Marquis resides; and the Place being strong, and an- swering him only in Discharges of their Canon, he pass'd on and rested satisfy'd with destroying their Mills, & burning the Burroughs thereabouts. He took *Cobourg*; and made advantage of the Commodities he found in the place, be- ing what the Merchants of *Augsbourg* and *Newremberg* were sending to *Leip- sick* Fair. He durst not undertake to force the Castle, by reason of it's ad- vantageous scituation, of *du Badel* the Governour's Resolution, and of that of

the

the Garrison ; and march'd towards *Misma* to join *Pappenheim*, who had orders to repair thither. *Bernard* Duke of *Weymar* with his Army follow'd that of *Pappenheim*, to observe its Countenance near at hand ; and to hinder the *Imperialists* from enlarging themselves with Freedom. This Prince having met *Ifolani* General of the *Croates*, charg'd him so briskly that he defeated Forty Troups of his Horse ; and gain'd several of his Cornets which he sent to the King. The Peasants of *Voitland* being enraged thro' the ruine of their Countrey, flock'd together in several places, fell also upon the *Imperialists*, and knock'd a great number of them on the head ; and among others a Kinsman of *Wallestein's* and of his own Name. As soon as *Wallstein* was come to *Friberg*, he sent to tell the Elector of *Saxony*, that *Holk* and *Galas* had treated with him without his Consent ; that he would destroy the Sepulchers of his Ancestors unless he redeemed them a second time ; and in this manner did he exact a new Contribution. Afterwards he took the City of *Meissen* ; and abandoned it to the Avarice of his Soldiers, who

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Novem-  
ber. 1632.

(a) 13. of  
Novem-  
ber. 1632.

who Sack'd it, and moreover Violated the Maidens and Wives, and Massacred the Inhabitants. He caus'd *Calb*, and *Beremberg* to be Summon'd; and they surrendring without resistance, he treated them more humanely. Being encamp'd between *Zuickau* and *Altembourg*, he sent a Trumpetter to *Leipsick*, to require the Gate to be open'd to him; and upon the Magistrates answer, that nothing could be done in that matter without the Elector's Order, he detach'd *Holck* with ten Troups of Horse, and some Regiments of Foot to Invest the place. *Holck* repaired thither with all expedition; & having made his Approaches, advanc'd his Works, & put his Cannon in Battery, he thunder'd it continually, and threw a world of Granadoes and Fire-works into the place, which burnt several Houses. The Inhabitants being in a Consternation Capitulated immediately; and redeem'd themselves from Plunder by the Payment of Forty thousand Rix-Dollars. The next day (a) the Castle follow'd the example of the Town; and tho' it was strong enough to be well defended, the Garrison march'd out the same day, on Conditions

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ditions less advantageous than she might have expected.


Furthermore, *Pappenheim* having left Novem-  
 the Count *de Gronsfeld* in the Neigh-ber. 1632.  
 bourhood of *Hildesheim*, to press on the  
 Siege of *Pein*, and that of *Steinbrach*,  
 he took long marches that he might  
 be at the Battle, which he foresaw to  
 be inevitable, and entred into *Turingen*.  
 He demanded passage of the People of  
*Eysenac*; and receiv'd no other answer  
 than Volleys of their Cannen. He forc'd  
*Creutbourg* and *Salz*; and sack'd them.  
 He drew near *Erfurd*, and oblig'd the  
 intimidated Inhabitants to follow the  
 Example of the Neighbouring Places,  
 by promising to pay him twenty thou-  
 sand Dollars, to secure their Territory  
 from the Conflagration with which it  
 was threatned: But the coming up of  
 the Royal Army having compell'd him  
 to dislodge before he had receiv'd this  
 Money; he march'd on with all haste,  
 and went to joyn *Wallenstein* the same  
 day (a) that *Leipsick* was taken. This (a) 12. of  
 General led him thither to view the Novem-  
 scituation of the Place; and Employ'd ber. 1632.  
 the Inhabitants and the People there-  
 abouts to fortify it, that it might serve  
 him



him for a place of retreat in case of need. Afterwards he raz'd *Weissenfelds*, which he first sack'd; and Encamp'd near *Lutzen*, two Leagues from *Leipsick*.

When the King had information that the *Imperialists* were marching towards *Saxony*, he prepared to succour the Elector; and left twelve thousand Men in *Bavaria* under the Conduct of *Christian Prince Palatine* at *Bischoffweiler*, who ravag'd that Province more than once, and took *Landsparg*. Being come to *Newremberg* with his Army, he was affected at the Complaints which the Inhabitants made to him of the Garrison of *Lauff*, that made Excursions to their very Gates; and Commanded two thousand Men to besiege that place. The *Swedes* took it by assault; and all in a train forc'd the Castle, the *Bavarian* Garrison of which were carry'd Prisoners to *Newremberg*. Five Cornets of *Imperialists* were come from *Aurbach-Wards*, to put themselves into *Lauff*; but it being taken before they arriv'd, they went to post themselves at *Schlut* near to *Herspruk*. The King attack'd them in Person with seven Cornets of Horse, and three Troups of Dragoons; and  
having

having put them to flight he kill'd three hundred of them. That *Newremberg* might have full Elbow-room and ease, he order'd Colonel *Sperreuter* to besiege *Wiltzbourg*, and *Lichtenaw*, which could not be reduced in a small time; and to Level them as soon as he was Master of them. Then he directed his March towards *Erfurt*, and that he might make the more Expedition, and Husband the Vigour of his Troups, he divided them into two Bodies, the first of which advancing by day, and the other by Night, the one Rested while the other was on the March. Thus came he to that Town, when *Pappenheim* was just ready to put it to Ransom; and having made him retire, he there joyn'd the Army of *Bernard Duke of Weymar*, from thence he repair'd to *Newbourg*; and as the People flock'd in Crowds to see him, and that out of respect they fell upon their Knees, he said, *that he was afraid that God to punish him for having render'd this People Idolatrous, would shew that he was Mortal*. He sent several Courriers to the Elector of *Saxony*, who was Encamp'd at *Targaw* with fifteen thousand



(2) 15. of  
Novem-  
ber. 1632.

thousand Men; and was informed by some Prisoners presented to him by Colonel *Relinguen*, that *Pappenheim* followed with six Regiments, was gone to *Hall*, to meet the Duke of *Lunenbourg*, who was marching with two thousand Horse to joyn the Elector. The next Morning he (a) decamp'd at three a Clock before day; and posted himself in the afternoon in Sight of the *Imperialists* between the Rivers of *Sal*, and *Elster*, the first of which was on his Left hand, and the other on his Right.

After some Skirmishes, being parted by a thick Mist that arose, the King pass'd the Night in his Coach; and discours'd his Principal Officers, most of whom lay upon Bundles of Straw, by reason that their Equipage was left behind, surrounded with many fires to Moderate the rigour of the Cold. There he assembled his Council of War; and propos'd the Design he had of giving Battle. Some to dissuade him from it, represented to him, that it would be convenient to attend the coming up of the Elector of Saxony, of the Duke of *Lunnenbourg*, and several other of his Generals, who were not far off,

off, and wou'd the more ascertain the Victory; that the Swedes were tyred, and inferiour in Number to the Enemy: that it was too much in one single day to Hazard the Advantages of several Months: That Wallenstein Commanded Warlike and Disciplin'd Troups, whom Necessity pressing, would make their utmost Efforts to free themselves out of it: That he was advantageously Posted: That Fortune was ever inconstant, & often favourable to the Despairing: That the imperialists were so much the more formidable, as that they feared Death much less than their General, and that Pappenheim returning towards the End of the Battle, might defeat the Swedes, when weary with fighting. The King reply'd, that if he might be re-inforc'd, Wallenstein might be so also; and that then things on both sides would be in their first Equality: That staying for Succours would be an acknowledging of his Weakness: that the Quarrel would be decided, before that Pappenheim could return from Hall: That in War Occasion was to be taken by the Forelock, since it often escapes at the very instant it offers it self: That having so much desired and courted that  
of

of fighting, he could not without Cowardice refuse it: That the Enemy is never weaker than when he is dismay'd: That Wallenstein was so, since he entrench'd himself so strongly: That he himself would open the way to those that should fear the Danger: That People ought not to defer, when Delay is injurious; and that the opportunity would be past of attacking the Imperialists when they were once re-incourag'd. They applauded his Opinion, either out of the Complaisance which Subjects have commonly for their King, or out of the shame there is in dissuading from a perillous Enterprize, and they resolv'd for Battel.

(a) 16. of At break (a) of day, he put off the  
Nov. 1632 Cloaths he had then on to put on a new  
Suit; and refus'd to take his Helmet and Curiafs, by reason that a Musket Bullet he had in his Shoulder, render'd the least wrenches insupportable. He perform'd his Devotions; and then mounted a Dapple-Grey Horse. He drew up in Battalia five and twenty thousand Men which he had in his Army. His Right Wing was dispos'd upon two Lines, In the first were  
eigh



eight and twenty Ensigns of *Suedish* and *German* Foot, divided into four Battalions, four thousand *Suedish* Horse divided into six Squadrons, Commanded by Colonels, *Oemens*, *Bosse*, *Ifler*, and *Agafeld* : Three on the Right, and three on the Left, where was the King with his menial Servants, and a Regiment of his Guards ; and six Companies of Musketers upon each Flank to fire upon the Enemies Cavalry, when within Pistol-Shot. At the Second were eighteen Ensignes of Foot, divided into four Battalions, form'd of the Regiment of *Bernard Duke of Weymar*, conducted by Colonel *Wildestein*, of those of *Wincher*, of *Chrestoph*, of *La Tour*, of *Stenitz*, of *Stemboch*, commanded by the Count *de Waissembourg*, flank'd with six and Twenty Cornets of Horse of the Baron d' *Offkirch*. The Body of the Battel, of which the Mareschal *de Kniphausen* had the Conduct, was of four Ensigns of Foot, divided into four Battalions, form'd of the Regiments of *Hesse*, of *Pechermain*, of *Bularches*, of *Galdenstein* : On the Right with twenty Squadrons of the Royal Guard on Horseback, of the Regiments of *Colberg*, of *Curlander*, of *Bangels*, *Wishaussem*, and *Corlisch* : on the Left with

P

three

three thousand *German* Horse, divided into six Squadrons, Arm'd with Curiaſſes, Piſtols, Swords and Iron-Clubs, which on one ſide had a Hammer, and on the other a hook, to pull down the Enemies Troupers, either by their Cloaths, or by the Defectancy of their Arms, and of five Companies of Muſketiers that were mixt among them, for the ſame Intention as the former. The Left Wing Commanded by *Bernard Duke of Weymar*, accompany'd with two Troups of Gentlemen-Voluntiers, was of fifty two Enſignes of Infantry, divided into Eight Battalions, four in Square-form, and four Extended upon a large front; form'd of the Regiments of *Relingen*, *Leuvenſtein*, *Bandeſtein*, *Anhalt*, and of that of *William Duke of Weymar* conducted by his Lieutenant, flank'd with Muſketiers on Horſeback, and with Regiments of *Finland* and *Swediſh* Cavalry, Cloath'd in Yellow and Blew, Twenty ſix Pieces of Cannon were there in the front of the Body of the Battel; Twenty field-pieces upon the Right flank, and Twenty upon the Left. Then the King went twice round the Army upon a white Nagg ſpotted with Black; cauſ'd the *Psalms* to be ſung that implore Victory

Story of God ; and told his Men to animate them to do their Duty, *that they would easily surmount an Enemy that trembled at their Aspect ; that they were going to fight for the Freedom of Germany, and for the Protestant Religion : and that in so just a Cause they could not fail of the Succours of Heaven : that they had their King for a Companion and Witness of their Valour ; and that for their Recompence they should have the Spoils of the Imperialists ; That having once defeated them they would be in peaceable Possession of their Conquests ; and at full Liberty to make new : that they were almost at the End of the Carriere, where Happyneß and Glory attended them ; and that to enjoy the Comforts of Peace, they must end the War with the Courage they began it.* The Soldiers cry'd, *that they knew how to perish or to Conquer : that he needed only to take Care of his own Preservation ; that he might assure himself, they would merit his Esteem.*

This was interrupted by a mighty sound of Trumpets, Kettle-Drums and *Wallestein* was inform'd of the Kings arrival by his Scouts ; and resolv'd for Battel, which indeed he thought inevitable, that so he might not dishearten his Troups, and lose his own Reputation. Besides he could not subsist in a

ruined Country ; nor get thence without great Difficulty, since the Elector of Saxony held *Targau, Dresden, Wittemberg*, and all the passages on the *Elb.* He spent the whole Night in retrenching himself upon a rising Ground, where he was encamp'd ; and in placing his Artillery he wrote Post to *Pappenheim*, who was gone towards *Hall*, that he should return with all Expedition ; and his Army consisting of thirty six thousand men, he Marshall'd in Battle-array. His Right Wing commanded by *Galas* was upon two Lines. At the first was General *Isolani* with eight and twenty squadrons of *Croates* and *Hungarians* : on the Right *Chronomberg* Sergeant Major of Battalia ; and *Urfort* on the Left : At the Second there were three squadrons of the Cuirassiers of *Chronomberg, Goetz, Urfort, Tersky*, and *Bredaw*. The Battle was upon three Lines. At the first were twenty five Ensignes of Foot, of the Regiments of *Bertaut Wallestein, Coloredo*, of the Duke of *Savelly*, &c. On the Right, twenty four squadrons of Horse, of the Regiments of *Octavio, Count de Piccolomini*, of the Marquis *de Gonsague*, and of *Sirozi, Coronino*, and several Companies of Musketiers. At the second, were  
thirty

thirty two Ensignes of foot, divided into Two Battalions, form'd of the Regiments of *Grana*, *Galas*, *Holck*, *Goetz*, *Preingver*, &c. Thirty three Cornets of Horse, in two squadrons, form'd of the Regiments of *Hieronimo Colorado*, of *Rechemberg*, *Sporr*, *Offcnets*, &c. At the third, sixteen Ensignes of the Regiments of Foot, of Count *Montecuculi*, of Count *de Terski*, of the Baron *de Dona*; and fifteen Ensigns of *Croates* and *Draagoons*, under the Conduct of *Forcat*. In the midst of the Infantry of the Second Line, were the Princes of *Tuscany*, Brothers to the Great Duke of *Florence*, the Count *de Michna*, Commissary-General, the Gentlemen Voluntiers, and General *Wallestein*. The left Wing was of Thirty two Ensignes of foot of *Maximilian Wallestein* the General's Nephew, of *Julius-Henericus* Duke of *Lavembourg*, of *Fuccar*, &c. On the Right, ten squadrons of *Croates*, and *Hungarians*: and on the left, thirty two Standards of *Maracini's* Cuirassiers, seven pieces of Cannon were there on the front of the Body of the Battle: Seaventeen on his Right, upon a Hill near the Windmills: sixteen aside: and eight on it's Left, pointed upon a Ditch. As *Wallestein* had the Gout, he



was carry'd in an open Litter ; and passing along the Ranks, he exhorted his Soldiers to the Contempt of Death, by the hopes of the rewards, and by the Glory of serving the *Empire* and *Church* against Forreigners and *Lutherans*.

At eight a Clock in the Morning his Artillery began to thunder upon the *Suedes* ; and that of the King upon the *Imperialists*, who were expos'd upon a Hill to the Violence of the Bullets, it sweeping away whole Ranks of them. Then did the King advance with his Domesticks, the Regiments of his Guards, and four Squadrons of Horse, towards the Ditch where was *Wallestein's* Cannon, between his Battel and his Left Wing ; and after a furious Brush, he seiz'd on that Post, and had the Artillery turn'd against the Enemy. Four Imperial Battalions sustain'd by their Calvalry immediately repair'd thither ; and so vigorously encounter'd the *Suedes*, that in half an hour, they made them quit their Ground. The King, who saw this Disorder, alighting from his Horse, put himself before the Regiments of *Chrestorph* and *La Tour*, and told them, with his Pike in his hand, *That if after having pass'd so many Rivers ; Scaled so many Walls,*

*Walls, Forc'd so many Fortresses, they had not the Courage to defend themselves, they would at least stand firm to see him dye. At this so sensible reproach they cry'd they fear'd nothing but for him: and returning back they fell upon the Imperialists with so much Resolution, that they regain'd the Artillery, and won the Retrenchments of Wallestein's Camp. Then the Regiments of Vinchel and Sternitz entred it without opposition; and fasten'd upon the Body of the Battel. But the Imperialists being there rally'd, return'd to the Charge, and cut these two Regiments in pieces. Nevertheless the Suedes exerted their Duty in this Place to an incredible degree; and ev'n those that were Wounded and overturn'd, run their Swords thro' the Bellies of the Horses that trod them under-foot. Several Squadrons and Battalions took the place of their Companions; and mingling themselves with the Imperialists, constrain'd them to give ground. The King overjoy'd at this happy Beginning, being only follow'd by two Querries, made towards the Right, to view a Post he meant to make use of, tho' the Baron d'Offkirch General of the Horse exhorted him more carefully to husband his Life; and fell in-*

to the Body of *Maracini's* Curiaffiers, who kill'd him without knowing him with two Pistol-shots, one in the Left Arm, and the other in the Right Shoulder. Being fall'n to the Ground, and his two Querries with him, his Horse return'd to the Camp of himself; and made it conjectured that he was dead by his Saddle that was wet with Blood; Thus is it related by most Historians. But others say, that the King with two Regiments attacqu'd the *Imperial* Curiaffiers: that he receiv'd a Pistol-shot that broke his Arm: that he dissembled it for fear of intimidating his Men: that being Weakned by the loss of his Blood, he desired *Francis-Albert* Duke of *Lavembourg* to take him out of the Battel: that at the same instant a Curiaffier coming up full Gallop, cry'd out, *long have I sought thee*, and pierc'd him with a Carbine-shot that entred his Shoulder: that being fall'n, they shot him again with a Pistol into the Head, and run him with a Sword twice thro' the Body: That his *Valet de Chambre* was kill'd upon him with several Shots and thrusts. Tho' thus it is easy to judge by this remorseless cruelty, that there was a set design against the Life of this Great King; but that his Murderer fell

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as soon as he by a Show'r of Harquebus-fades. Nay, there are those that add, that *Pappenheim* kill'd the King with his own hand; and how that he had often boasted that this Honour was promis'd him by an Ancient Prophecy, found in the Archiry of his Family. But it is certain that the King lost his Life before Noon; and that *Pappenheim* came not 'till afterwards. However the *Suedes* lost not Courage after having lost their Head; and maintained their Advantage the rest of the day.

The Mareschal *de Kniphausen* encounter'd the Front of *Wallesteins* Body of Battalia, open'd it to the Second Line: made several Charges upon the *Imperialists*, who still rally'd: and fought them 'till Night, without being able to break them. *Bernard* Duke of *Weymar*, who conducted the Left Wing of the *Suedes*, upheld the Honour of their Nation; and fulfill'd the Duty of a Soldier, and of a General. He push'd Colonel *Relinguen* before him, who broke thrice thro' *Isolani's Croates*: kill'd that General, and a great number of his Officers; and was oblig'd to retire thro' a Pistol-shot he received in the Arm. Eighteen Troups of *Croates* did nevertheless stagger some Regiments, and put

put the *German* Cavalry into disorder, which rally'd, and repuls'd the Enemy. Then the Duke charg'd Count *Galas*, near the Mills that were in the Plain, and made an effort to break him. The Artillery play'd on both sides; and that of the Count, which fired sideling, with less success than that of the Duke, which fired a-front, and pierc'd the Squadrons from end to end. Then the Duke left three Regiments to maintain the Fight, and passing between *Lutzen* and the Mills, took the *Imperialists* in the Flank, and made them quit a Battery of Seventeen Canons. *Galas*, being seconded by *Merode* and *Holck*, rally'd his Men; and returning to the Charge regained his Artillery. During these Occurrences, the Duke having intimation that the King was Dead, spread about a Rumour that he was taken Prisoner; and inspired the *Suedes* with the design of perishing, or of delivering their Sovereign. Being back'd with the Regiments of the Prince of *Anhalt*, and of the Count of *Lewvenstein*, he fell desperately upon the *Imperialists*; and after having broken them thrice, he made himself Master again of their seventeen Canon. He pursued them without giving them time to come to themselves: dislodg'd



order, emy, alau, ain : The that with hich rons left ght, the nk, ren- by and his ces, the our nd of ve- gi- of e- er de en i- d  
 illodg'd them from another Post, where they had sixteen Canon ; and constrain'd them to abandon 'em to him. His Dexterity in wheeling about his Battalions, as well as in opening them seasonably to avoid the Bullets of the Artillery, cannot be pass'd under silence : nor the fury of the *Suedes*, who kill'd all, without vouchsafing to hear of giving Quarter.

About three a Clock in the afternoon he prepared to force a last Post towards the Mills, Guarded by three Imperial Regiments, when that *Pappenheim* being returned from *Hall*, rang'd six fresh Regiments that had follow'd him upon *Wallestein's* Right Wing ; and having with the reputation of his Valour encouraged his Party, came pouring upon their Enemies. The Duke without being startled, advanc'd to meet him, and the Regiments of *Anhalt*, of the Count *de Leuvenstin*, of Colonel *Brandestein*, the Yellow and Blew of the *Suedes* and *Finlanders*, seconded him, all in a Rage upon hearing of the King's Death. Their Artillery being advanc'd play'd thartwise upon the *Imperialists*, and set Arms and Leggs a flying in the Air. That of *Wallestein* answer'd it without much effect : The  
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smoak of the Continual Musketades blinded the Combatants; & death as it were in Indignation to see it self despised by so many Men, glutted it self with Blood and Slaughter. After this furious shock, which lasted two hours, the *Imperialists* being startled at the Death or Wounds of their Principal Captains, and saluted with twenty pieces of Canon, quitted their Ranks; and *Wallestein* having caus'd *Lutzen* to be burnt, and a part of the Baggage, to conceal this Disorder, they retreated without being briskly pursued. As well by reason of the weariness of the *Suedes*, and of the fear they were in of engaging themselves in Perils they did not see, as by a thick Fogg which with it's darkness usher'd in that of the night.

In this Battel they got twenty pieces of Canon, a part of the *Imperialists* Baggage; a number of Standards and Corners; and lost General *Ifler*, some Colonels and Officers, and five thousand Soldiers, the most part of the Blew and Yellow Regiments, and of those of *Anhalt*, *Leuvenstein*, and *Brandestein*. Those of Consideration that were wounded were *Bernard* Duke of *Weymar*, who by his valour and Prudence assured them of Victory, a Prince of *Anhalt*, Count *de Nilis*, Colonel *Brandestein*, *Wildestein*,

*deſtein, Winchel, Relinguen, and Erneſtus*  
 of Saxony Duke of *Weymar*, who ſhew'd  
 himſelf the worthy Brother of *Bernard*.  
 The *Imperialiſts* left twelve thouſand  
 Men upon the ſpot: and among others  
*Iſolani*; the Abbot of *Fulde*, *Berthaus*  
*Walleſtein* the Generals Kinfman, *Preg-*  
*nier* General of the Artillery, *Weſtroni*,  
*Witzleby*, and Count *Rappenheim*, Lieu-  
 tenant-General of the League, taken off  
 in the Middle by a Cannon-Bullet, being  
 infinitely regretted by his Party. *Fran-*  
*cisco de Medici* Prince of *Tuſcany*,  
*Galas*, *Merode*, *Holck*, *Octavio Pico-*  
*lomini*, were Wounded; and this latter  
 by ſix Muſketades, without mentioning  
 five Horſes he had kill'd under him.  
 In a word, all their Officers ſhed Blood  
 in this Action; and *Walleſtein* himſelf in  
 his Litter receiv'd a Piſtol-bullet in his  
 thigh. Thus he retired by Night to  
*Leipſick*, and from thence to *Leutmeritz*  
 upon the frontier of *Bohemia*, where he  
 gather'd together the Remnants of his  
 Army; As for the *Swedes* they paſſ'd the  
 Night in their Quarters in ſight of the  
 field of Battel. The Next day they  
 made a Muſter at *Weiffenfels*; and Elected  
*Bernard* Duke of *Weymar* for their Ge-  
 neral. Chancellor *Oxenſtiern* went from  
*Newremberg* to *Erfurt*, whither he re-  
 moved the Chancery; and took upon  
 him

him the Direction of the Civil and Military affairs, that concerned the *Swedish Army*, of Upper and Lower *Saxony*, of *Silesia*, *Moravia*, *Bavaria*, *Franconia*, *Swabia*, *Alsacia*, and the New Leavies the Count *de la Gardie* had made.

In the Morning, the Kings Body, after a good long search, was found naked, all bruised, by having been trodden under the Horses feet; and his two Querries stretched by him, the One dead, and the Other still living, who related how this accident had happen'd. One of his Spurrs fell into the hands of *Holck's* Trumpetter, who often shew'd it; and a Buff-Coat which he wear on the day of his Death, into those of *Picolomini*. *Gustavus-Adolphus* lived thirty seven Years, ten Months, and seventeen days; & had received thirteen Wounds before those of which he dy'd. By his Wife *Maria-Eleanora*, the Daughter of *Sigismund*, Elector of *Brandenbourg*, he had two Daughters, *Christina*, who dy'd when a Year old; and *Christina* Born on the 8th of *December*. 1626. who succeeded him. His Body was carried to *Naumbourg*, then to *Wolgast*, and thence to *Stockholme*, the Metropolis of *Sueden*, where it was interr'd. He was venturous, sometimes without necessity; nay and descended into his Copper-Mines, that  
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were Seav'nty fathom deep, whose stones that dropt from the sides, does often dash the Workmen to pieces. Especially in War he absolutely neglected his Life; and perform'd rather the Duty of a Soldier than of a General. When they made him this reproach, he said in his Excuse, that Armies slight the danger they share in with their King: that if Generals did not act in Person, they could not Atchieve any great Conquests, nor acquire a glittering Reputation, which is ever their Principal force; that those that shun Death meet with it oftner than those that seek it: That *Julius Caesar* was never wounded, tho' he ever fought in the formost Ranks of his Troups: That *Alexander* did with his Blood Dye, the way that led him to the Empire of the *East*: that in the passage of the River *Granicus*, he had his helmet Cloven by a blow with a Hatchet to his very Hair. At the siege of *Gaza* his shoulder was run thro' with a Dart. In the Country of the *Maracandians* the Bone of his Leg was Cloven with an Arrow: In *Hyrkania*, a Blow of a stone upon his Neck put him into a Swoon, and had like to have bereaved him of his sight: Against the *Assacians* his heel broke by a Dart: At the Battel of *Isus*, his Thigh run through with a Sword: